THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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GRANT!

Advices from General Grant Down to Monday.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

NO FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

The Attack on Hancock's Lines on Saturday Night.

The Rebels Everywhere Repulsed.

Hancock's Lines Within Forty Yards of the Rebel Works.

Details of the Battles on Wednesday and Friday.

SPLENDID CAVALRY SUCCESSES, &c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

WASHINGTON, June 6—7 A. M.

To Major General Dix:—

We have despatches from General Grant's headquarters down to six o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day.

The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the rebel works.

The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and towards evening threw a party across on the east side.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 6—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:—

Despatches have been received from General Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army reports, from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state. All needful supplies are on hand, and wagons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY.

OPERATIONS OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, June 1—P. M.

The lull along our line this afternoon was only the calm before the storm. Before night our corps, in conjunction with that of General Hancock, became warmly engaged. The enemy had deceived us in the morning, when the indications were that they had retired and had left only a thin skirmish line to maintain the semblance of their presence.

PRELIMINARY.

The Sixth corps had already started to the extreme left. The Second corps was to follow this evening in pursuance of the programme of another flank movement, and our corps was to hold the extreme right. In the afternoon the division of General Gibbon, of the Second corps, which joined our corps on the right, was ordered forward, with the double purpose of feeling the enemy and driving back their skirmish line, in order to conceal the withdrawal of the corps. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when the division became engaged, and there was heavy skirmishing for a few hours, the rebels obstinately contesting their ground.

ADVANCE OF POTTER'S DIVISION.

In co-operation with General Gibbon, the division of General Potter, holding the right of our corps, was ordered to advance. It pushed out from the intrenchments on our right at the corner of the angle formed by the junction of the two corps. Gibbon found the rebels in considerable force, and towards evening fell back. The rebels shelled our advance quite vigorously, and their missiles came flying thick and fast, though with wild aim. Most of them went beyond or burst in the air.

OUR HOSPITAL SHELLED.

Several struck in the vicinity of the hospital of Dr. Waddington, of the First division, which was imperfectly sheltered in a ravine immediately behind our breastworks. One shell fell in very close proximity to the tent of Dr. L. and his operating staff, where your correspondent happened to be at the time. Another fell near the wagons of the Christian Commission, and a shrapnel burst over our heads, the bullets whistling through the trees alongside of us—one, in particular, passing through the cook tent, much to the disgust of "Joe," our efficient caterer, who was preparing our evening repast. No one was injured, however, and the doctors continued their labors with the utmost coolness. The hospitals of Drs. Webster and O'Connell escaped without any such interesting episodes, as they were established in more sheltered positions.

A DESPERATE REBEL CHARGE.

The movement of the afternoon provoked an attack from the rebels later in the day. Perhaps their suspicions were aroused that the sortie of Gibbon and Potter covered a withdrawal of our forces, and hence a reconnoissance from their side. General Willcox held the centre of our line with the Third division, lapping over the First division, which was on his left and bending back to the rear.

Just at dusk the rebels made their appearance in two strong lines. They drove back the skirmishers of the First division, and General Crittenden, who was up with the front line, ordered our men to fall back to the breastworks, which had been thrown up during the night and afforded a sure defence. The rebels came at a double-quick in a most impetuous charge, and halted only when the first volleys from our breastworks tore through their ranks. Their line was a very long one, and came parallel to the general contour of our works. Their right wing was the first to approach our position, the left and centre, still being some distance behind, whether through a miscalculation of the direction in which our works run or from some other reason we can only surmise. The rebels on halting brought their muskets to bear, and delivered a fire along the extent of their line. The scene was illuminated at once by a grand flash of light. Our boys from the breastworks, where they were standing three and four deep, owing to the doubling of the two divisions, returned the fire, and poured in their volleys as rapidly as they could load and aim. Thrice the rebels attempted to get within the works, but in vain.

The rest of the attacking column had now swung in against Potter's works, and as the firing lulled upon the left, where the rebels had given way, it was suddenly renewed with terrific sharpness upon the right. The Nineteenth New York, Eleventh Massachusetts and Second Maine batteries intermingled the more sonorous music of artillery with that of the infantry, and for an hour the conflict was deafening. The Nineteenth New York battery took position considerably in advance, on the crest of a knoll, and directed their fire across a ravine. The reverberations of each discharge resounded in consequence with fearful distinction through the hollows, and rolled from valley to valley.

A COUNTER CHARGE.

The rebels had failed most signally. Defeated on the left, they were now giving way in front of Potter, when a charge was ordered to hasten their retreat. Over the breastworks and across the field, strewn with the dead and dying enemy, our boys sprang at the word. A straggling, desultory fire was kept up, the retreating rebels ever and anon turning in their flight to discharge a volley. Our men pursued them about half a mile, and when the fighting ceased, which was long after nightfall, our advantage was attested in the possession of a line occupied by the rebel skirmishers in the forenoon.

INCIDENTS.

General Willcox had a bullet through his coat, which also cut a portion of his underclothing in close proximity to the skin.

Lieutenant Brackett, one of his aids-de-camp, received a slight though painful wound on the leg, near the knee joint. General Willcox, so far, has lost one killed and two wounded of his staff.

Lieutenant Gilfillen, of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, acting aid-de-camp to Colonel Sedgeberg, commanding Second brigade of the First division, was killed early in the action.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

In the charge many of our boys selected some one of the flying enemy and gave him pursuit in particular. Corporal Barnhard, of the Fourteenth New York heavy artillery (doing duty as infantry), chose his man and chased him about a quarter of a mile, when the rebel, who had loaded as he ran, turned, and the pursuer and pursued crossed bayonets. The rebel fired—the ball passing through Barnhard's hand and disabling him. The rebel exultingly shouted, "There, you damned Yankee, take that!" and continued his retreat. I don't know but he did further insinuate that the Corporal was a Yankee offspring of a female canine; but, be that as it may, he didn't wait to see the effect of his shot, but proceeded on his way, while the Corporal returned in search of the hospital.

THE NAME OF THE FIGHT.

The fight to-day will probably receive the name of the Tolopatomoy—a rather barbarous word it is true, but still appropriate, as it was fought only a short distance in advance of the creek of that name.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, June 2—A. M.

To-day we hold the extreme right of the army, the main body of which is moving to the left and past the rebel right flank. The right of our corps rests upon Tolopatomoy creek. Our boys have thrown up new earthworks and breastworks to increase the defensive strength of our position.

There has been no renewal of the attack up to this time to-day. Slight skirmishing is the extent of the fighting so far.

OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BETHESDA CHURCH, June 2—9 A. M.

The necessity which required the hasty departure of the messenger taking my despatch of last evening to catch the steamer leaving White House this morning compelled me to bring it to a somewhat abrupt termination.

THE BURYEE ZOUAVES.

The Fifth New York Zouaves, Colonel Winslow, deserve special mention for the part they took in yesterday's engagements. With other reinforcements they had just arrived from Port Royal. Travel weary and begrimed with dust from their long day's march, General Ayres, to whose brigade they had been assigned, proposed to let them rest.

"We came here to fight, not to rest," said the Colonel.

"If your boys want to fight I shan't hinder them," replied the General.

"Do you want to go in the fight or not," the Colonel asked his men, after explaining his interview with General Ayres. They chose fighting, and they fought as this regiment used to fight—heads cool, arms steady, aim sure. The old Fifth New York Zouaves have a reputation as lasting as the Army of the Potomac. The new regiment shows a purpose to maintain the brilliant reputation of the founders of its name and imperishable glory.

MISSING OFFICERS—CURIOUS ESCAPES.

Captain Morgan, Assistant Adjutant General, Second division, and Captain Johnson, Inspector General of the Maryland brigade, are missing, and supposed to have been captured. Both are splendid officers, and their loss is a severe one.

Lieutenant Gillespie, of the Engineer corps, had a narrow escape from capture. He ran upon a rebel picket.

"Who comes thar?" called out the picket.

"An officer of General Longstreet's staff," replied the lieutenant, discovering at once the hostile character of the picket from his pronunciation of the last word of his question.

The Lieutenant quickly bolted in another direction, when he came near charging upon a rebel regiment. Fearing he might possibly be worsted, and probably outflanked, if he attempted the charge, he about faced in double-quick and got out of the way.

Lieutenant Rittenhouse, Fifth United States artillery, had a narrow escape. A shell exploded near him, killing a sergeant of his battery, hitting his own horse and the pommel of his saddle.

GENERAL WARREN'S ESCAPE.

Speaking of shelling, I omitted, if I remember correctly, to state that when General Warren came so near being hit by one of these diagonal missiles, Generals Griffin, Cutler and Crawford were near him. In a lull of the cannonading six solid balls and a dozen or more fragments of shell were gathered in a heap.

"Let the fragments be gathered up, that nothing be lost," said General Cutler, quoting Scripture—correctly or otherwise, as the case may be. General Griffin suggested that I take charge of them and send a ball and fragment each, to editors of Northern papers pretending to have correspondents in the army, from which to make out reports of future battles. He thought, with such material, some of the more imaginative and enterprising editors might make out advance lists of the killed, wounded and missing.

Major Roebling, who went with a portion of the Maryland brigade to take a look about Coal Harbor, came very near not coming back again. But he did come back, and brought most of his men back. Meantime he did a little smart fighting and drove some rebels from their earthworks. He accomplished fully the object of the reconnoissance.

GENERAL LOCKWOOD RELIEVED.

General Lockwood, temporarily assigned to the command of the Second division, was this morning relieved from command. He is said to have separated his division yesterday from the main column, leaving a spacious and unprotected gap at both ends, and not only his flank exposed but his entire command liable to capture. This is the present story, which—and it certainly is to be hoped such will prove the fact—may be greatly modified in his favor in the future.

OUR POSITION

is unchanged this morning. At daylight, and for some time after, there was active skirmishing, but it is very quiet now. Our headquarters, the Bethesda church, are on the Mechanicsville pike, four miles from Mechanicsville and nine miles from Richmond.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following are the names of wounded belonging to this corps:—

Chas. C. Hunt, Co. D, 18th, Massachusetts, dead.
M. Wilson, Co. A, 44th New York, abdomen.
Robt. Baily, Co. D, 17th United States regulars, ear.
M. Hough, Co. D, 14th United States regulars, elbow.
T. T. Bornsaw, Co. D, 14th United States regulars, hand.
W. Gardner, Co. D, 14th United States regulars, breast and arm.
Sergt. M. Shlessenger, Co. H, 12th United States regulars, breast.
Sergt. Ric. S. Siles, Co. K, 146th New York, arm.
A. Wilbeck, Co. C, 16th Michigan, hip.
Jno. Cannond, Co. H, 16th Michigan, thigh.
Geo. L. Gibbs, Co. E, 16th Michigan, thigh.
Sergt. F. Long, Co. K, 16th Michigan, nose.

H. Malby, battery K, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, arm.
J. Michals, Co. H, 147th New York, hip.
A. Odel, Co. F, 95th New York, arm.
W. P. Parker, Co. A, 76th New York, head.
W. A. Smith, Co. A, 149th New York, neck.
J. Seitig, Co. D, 46th New York, arm.
Sergt. G. Swinton, Co. D, 95th New York, shoulder.
S. F. Smith, Co. K, 24th Michigan, thighs.
J. Stevens, Co. D, 76th New York, thighs.
F. Lurnoo, 7th Co. 1st New York sharpshooters, hip and back.
E. L. Wheeler, 8th Co. 1st New York sharpshooters, shoulder and back.
W. J. Willson, Co. I, 76th New York, shoulder and back.
H. Van Orsim, Co. F, 97th New York, leg.

OPERATIONS OF THE CAVALRY.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, June 2, 1864.

OUR FORMER POSITION.

My last left Torbert's division fighting for the possession of Coal Harbor, near Gaines Hill, as a base for infantry operations against that stronghold; Gregg's Second division protecting the rear with Davies' brigade and opening communication with White House, the new base of supplies; and Wilson's (third) division protecting the right wing of the army at and near Hanover Court House. All the objects attempted by Gen. Sheridan in this manner have been secured, but not without some desperate fighting and severe losses.

THE POSITION TO BE HELD AT ALL HAZARDS.

General Torbert was ordered late on Tuesday night to hold his position at all hazards until relieved by the Sixth corps. He immediately set to work preparing temporary breastworks, and by daylight was ready for the expected attack. A column of infantry had been expected to occupy this position that night; but by some mistake it took the wrong direction, and did not arrive until late in the day on Wednesday.

THE ATTACK OF WEDNESDAY.

Early on that day the enemy's infantry made a furious assault upon General Torbert's position. He, however, held it without flinching, and repulsed the opposite party in gallant style, and held the position until General Wright came up and relieved him about one o'clock.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

In this action Lieutenant Egan, of the Second regulars, was wounded in the arm, and Captain Brevoort, of the First Michigan, was killed. On the day previous Major Rufus Scott, Captains A. K. Thorpe and A. J. Leach, and Lieutenant J. C. Burr, of the First New York dragoons, were wounded.

CAPTAIN M'KEE, FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY, MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Captain McKee, of the First regular cavalry, was mortally wounded. He was a brave and gallant man, highly esteemed by his brother officers, who accounted him one of the best cavalry officers in the world. His death will be deeply lamented.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant Murphy, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, was killed. He was acting adjutant of the regiment, in place of Adjutant Martin, who was killed the day before.

Captain Davidson, of the First Pennsylvania, was slightly wounded in the thigh. He, however, as well as Lieutenant Boxton, still remains on duty.

Dennison's battery lost one man killed and six wounded, and also ten horses. Lieutenant Dennison had a narrow escape, his saddle having been torn by a shot, without injury to himself or horse.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY PRISONERS IN ONE LOT—HEROISM.

The First and Second cavalry captured sixty infantry prisoners in one lot. It is impossible to recount the different instances of heroism displayed by the men of this command while in the performance of this arduous and important task. For the present it must suffice to say that from General Torbert down each man is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen. All stood to their posts, dismounted as they were, fighting infantry whom they knew were armed with long range Enfield or other rifled muskets, while they only carried our short cavalry carbines. Yet no man flinched. They were ordered to hold the position. They knew the importance of doing it as a strategic movement, and they were determined to succeed or perish. So Buford's old division, headed by Torbert, Merritt, Custar and Devin, names ever to be remembered in our country's history, stood like veteran infantry and defeated their works against largely superior numbers of Hoke's division, fresh from the victorious fields of North Carolina, aided by another division belonging to Longstreet's corps. All honor to these brave cavalrymen. The lists of casualties will show their sacrifices.

GENERAL WILSON'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Wilson was ordered to destroy the railroad bridges across the South Anna and to form the guard of the right wing of our army. Young's brigade of cavalry and Cobb's Legion he knew were there, because he had met and defeated them a day or two before with only three little regiments—the Third Indiana, Second Ohio, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. For the present expedition he sent Colonel McIntosh, with his brigade and French's battery, leaving Chapman's brigade to hold the roads at Hanover until the return of McIntosh. The latter proceeded to execute his orders, and drove the enemy's cavalry before him, destroyed the bridges and a long line of railway at Ashland, or thereabouts. They were at one time cut off by a brigade of infantry, and had a long and sanguinary engagement with the forces in front and rear; but finally cut their way through to Chapman with a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of one hundred and eighty-three men. Colonel Chapman was strongly posted near Hanover Court House, and the command met with no further annoyance.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL WILSON.

General Wilson, accompanied by an aid and two orderlies, ran into a regiment of the enemy, when attempting to join McIntosh, and came near being captured. He pushed his way through by a circuitous route, and succeeded in making the junction in safety.

VALUE OF THE OPERATIONS OF COLONEL M'INTOSH'S BRIGADE.

Colonel McIntosh and his brave troops fought most gallantly, and by their exertions a profitable source of supplies is cut off from the enemy. I regret that the great distance of the scene from headquarters prevents my giving a list of casualties at present. I may be able to send them to-morrow.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL GREGG.

General Gregg advanced this morning as far as Barker's mills, toward the Chickahominy, for the purpose of extending our left wing. On arriving at the mills he found the enemy posted on the heights across a swamp, with a battery commanding the road. The battery soon opened upon Gregg's men, and Maynardier was ordered up with his guns to silence it, whereupon an artillery duel of great skill ensued, which finally terminated in our favor. Maynardier lost three men and eight horses, however, in the fray.

THE SWAMP IMPASSIBLE—JUNCTION WITH HANCOCK.

Meanwhile several efforts to flank the enemy proved the swamp to be impassible except by the road.

General Gregg succeeded in connecting his lines with those of Hancock's, with a loss of only twenty-three men.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE HELD BY THE CAVALRY.

Towards evening General Torbert, accompanied by General Sheridan and staff, advanced still further to the left, as far as the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, a point about equidistant from Baxall's, on the James, and White House, on the Pamunkey. Colonel Devins' command had the advance, and on arriving there, received a volley from the opposite side of the river; and presently a shell came, which took off one man's leg and killed three horses. Clark's battery replied by a few well aimed shots, which effectually abated this nuisance.

RAIN.

We had a heavy shower this evening, which has laid the dust and purified the atmosphere. It was most gratefully received by both man and beast; our horses having been out of forage for a day or two, and the rain has made the grazing just tolerable.

NEW STAFF OFFICERS.

Captain Kip and Dr. Dubois, late of the artillery reserve, have reported for duty on the staff of General Sheridan; also Captain O'Keefe, formerly upon the staff of General Buford.

OUR WOUNDED

have all been well cared for by Dr. Pease, Medical Inspector, and his assistant surgeons, and forwarded to the White House by Lieutenant Hickey, ambulance officer.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

OPERATIONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, June 3—Midnight.

ANOTHER STRUGGLE NEAR COAL HARBOR.

To-day has inaugurated another battle. Still in front of the rebel position at Coal Harbor, we commenced this morning a series of manœuvres, accompanied by the hardest kind of fighting, with the design of driving the enemy from their intrenchments; and night has found us in possession of their first line, with a good position from which to renew our attack to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The morning opened dark and cloudy, with rain at intervals. The day was cool, however, and far more favorable for fighting than the hot, dusty Wednesday that witnessed our last struggle.

THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

In a previous letter I hazarded the surmise that the enemy were retiring on their old line behind the Chickahominy, and that only a heavy rear guard was on our front. I find, however, that I was mistaken, and that Gen. Lee's entire command is between us and that river.

AN ATTACK ORDERED.

Yesterday morning an attack was ordered for the afternoon, but this was afterwards countermanded, and a general assault on the enemy's works ordered to be made at daybreak this morning.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

The Eighteenth Army corps occupied the centre of the army, with its right connecting with the Fifth corps, and its left with the Sixth. Martindale's division held the right, with Brooks on the left and Devens in reserve.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

At daybreak firing commenced along the whole line, and two hours afterwards the explosions became deafening as Martindale and Brooks simultaneously charged the rebel works on their front. Both divisions charged across an open field and through a dense woods, in which the enemy had a continuous line of rifle pits. The slaughter was terrible but the works were carried and held with unsurpassed valor. Throughout the day a perfect hail of musket balls and shells was poured down upon these devoted men, and repeated charges were made upon their continually diminishing ranks. But with a tenacity and a courage that deserves to be immortalized, they held the ground until the rebels, in despair, ceased their efforts to retake it.

STANNARD'S AND STEDMAN'S BRIGADES,

of Martindale's division, both lost heavily. Both brigades were in the hottest of the fight and advanced to the enemy's second line. General Stannard proved himself a worthy successor of the fighting Heckman, and the old Heckman brigade, under his orders, again covered itself with glory. General Stannard himself was wounded in the leg, but insisted on remaining upon the field throughout the day. Lieutenant G. W. Hooker and Captain Wilcox, of his staff, were both wounded. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts charged over a line of the enemy's works, which they found it impossible to hold. In their retreat they left upon the field the bodies of their killed and wounded. It was impossible for a man to even crawl upon this field and live. The appearance of a head or an arm in motion was the signal for volleys of musketry.

HOW LIEUTENANT DALY WAS SAVED.

Lieutenant Daly, a gallant young officer, who had fallen severely if not mortally wounded, lay near the rebel works, and repeated efforts were made to carry him off. General Smith, hearing of this case, sent an order to Major Attwood to-day to dig him out, and a party of pioneers, after digging a trench thirty yards in length, passing through the rebel intrenchments, succeeded in carrying him off. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, out of twenty officers, has fifteen killed, wounded and prisoners.

MAJOR ATTWOOD.

Major Attwood, who succeeded Colonel Pickett in command of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, was wounded in the elbow, and after having his wound dressed again assumed command of his regiment. Captain Reynolds, Assistant Adjutant General for General Stannard, was wounded in both shoulders.

CASUALTIES IN OFFICERS OF TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Lieut. Graham, Co. F.

Wounded—Colonel Josiah Pickett, Lieut. Colonel Orson Moulton, Major Cornelius G. Attwood, Adjutant Henry McConerville; Captain Thomas O'Neil, Co. E; Captain Chas. H. Foss, Co. F; Captain William Emory, Co. B; Lieut. William Daly, Co. E; Lieut. Henry M. Mathews, Co. G; Lieut. James C. Woodworth, Co. H; Lieut. M. B. Bessy, Co. A; Lieut. Charles H. Pelton, Co. B; Lieut. George Burr, Co. A.

Lieut. Thomas Saul, Co. I, with fifteen men, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Major Converse and Lieutenant Smith, of General Martindale's staff, are among the wounded.

BROOKS' DIVISION.

While Martindale was fighting desperately on the right Brooks was as bravely engaged on the left of the corps. The Tenth New Hampshire volunteers advanced as skirmishers at the head of the column of attack, followed by the Eighty-first New York, who were in turn supported by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York. The fire with which they were received was terribly destructive, and they were halted in their advance after sustaining severe losses. The Eighty-first New York lost seven captains out of nine.

CHARGE OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, under command of Captain Cecil Clay, then charged the works, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's rifle pits. Here, however, they found themselves close prisoners, as it was utterly impossible for a head or arm to make its appearance without being riddled by bullets. For two long hours this regiment held this position, until they were reinforced, making it just as difficult for the rebels to display any part of their persons as the latter had rendered it for them.

GENERAL BROOKS' STAFF

were continually under fire of the most destructive character. Captain Reed, his Adjutant General, was in the rifle pits with the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, and was compelled to remain there until, taking advantage of the smoke from a general discharge of musketry, he made his escape. Lieutenant Abel K. Parsons, of the Fourth Vermont, an aid on Brooks' staff, was killed in the commencement of the action.

GENERALS AND THEIR STAFFS IN HOT PLACES.

This day has been in all probability one of the hottest for general officers and their staffs that has yet been experienced in this campaign. Stannard and every member of his staff were struck. Martindale escaped without being hit, although every member of his staff was struck; Captain Abel, his Adjutant General, being hit by several spent balls, although not wounded.

GENERAL DEVENS IN THE FIGHT.

Devens' division in the commencement of the action were held in reserve, but as the day advanced they were moved to the right, and were under fire throughout the whole day, although not actually engaged.

DEATH OF COLONEL J. C. DRAKE—COLONEL BARTON WOUNDED.

Drake's and Barton's brigades of this division were all through the heavy fight on Wednesday, having both brigade commanders wounded, one of whom, Colonel Drake, has since died. On Wednesday these two brigades charged over an open field, three-quarters of a mile in width, carrying the enemy's rifle pits and capturing five hundred prisoners, who were turned over to Rickett's division, of the Sixth corps. Their losses on this occasion were extremely heavy, and putting them in reserve was an act of simple justice, although they certainly did not gain anything, as shells and shot were profusely distributed through their ranks.

THE BATTERIES—LIEUTENANT HUBBARD.

Elder's, Beecher's and Hexhoimer's batteries were all engaged through the day, and did considerable service. Lieutenant Hubbard, of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer artillery, attached to Beecher's battery, was shot in the leg and carried to the corps hospital. His leg, foot and ankle were paralyzed, and, although unable to walk, as soon as his wound was dressed he insisted on returning to the front. Moved by his entreaties, Dr. Suckley put him in an ambulance and sent him back to his battery. Lieut. Beecher insisted on his return to the hospital, but was finally prevailed upon to allow him to remain with the battery. Propped against a tree, Lieutenant Hubbard remained with his guns until they retired from their dangerous position.

GALLANTRY OF A CORPORAL.

Another instance of a similar kind occurred in Elders' battery. Corporal Chas. M. Quackenbush was wounded three different times, and on each occasion immediately returned to his battery after his wounds had been dressed, although any one of them was sufficient to have amply justified him in remaining in the rear.

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTERIES.

Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery—Lieutenant Beecher, Commanding.

Killed—Andrew J. Lowe.

Wounded—Lieutenant Hubbard, severely; Sergeant Andrew Fay, severely; Corporal Joshua Horton, severely; Edinger Penne, mortally, Burgen Penne, slightly.

Battery B, First United States Artillery, Captain Elder, Commanding.

Wounded—George H. Sprague, Wm. H. Soltz, Jos. E. Ham, Stephen Wager, and Corporal Charles M. Quackenbush.

Battery A, First New Jersey Battery, Captain Hexhoimer.

Killed—First Sergeant H. G. Hageiberg.

Wounded—First Lieutenant Wm. Yackle, Sergeant F. Schweder.

BROOKS' LOSSES.

General Brooks' loss in killed, wounded and missing are as follows:—

Marston's Brigade.—Twenty-three officers and three hundred and eighty enlisted men.

Burnham's Brigade.—Seven officers and one hundred and five men.

Henry's Brigade.—Six officers and one hundred and thirty-seven men.

Total—Thirty-six officers and six hundred and twenty-two enlisted men.

GENERAL SMITH.

Major General Smith and his staff were throughout the whole day continually under fire. Captain West, Major Tyler and Lieutenants Duer and Tucker were repeatedly on the extreme front with orders, and General Smith himself, on the first sign of hesitation or panic among any of the regiments, was immediately in their midst and restored their confidence and courage at once. The General had a horse shot under him at the commencement of the action, and one of his orderlies was wounded in the leg. It is a matter exciting universal surprise throughout the corps that the General and his staff escaped the shower of flying balls that rattled around them both to-day and on Wednesday.

STRAGGLERS.

Straggling has heretofore been something almost unknown in the Eighteenth corps; but the severe march that preceded our fight on Wednesday, and the arduous service of that and the succeeding day, so exhausted the men that numbers, taking advantage of the slightest excuse, commenced falling to the rear. With his usual promptness, Gen. Smith at once put an end to this state of things. Captain Denny's Provost Guard, with a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Captain Roberts, was spread along the rear of the corps, and all stragglers seized and examined by medical officers. Those really unable to perform duty were passed through, while those who were evidently intending to shirk were driven back to the front. At length an order was issued to Captain Denny to hang the next

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OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatches.

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CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, June 6—6 P. M.

The stock market was not active to-day; but it was rather more buoyant than at the close of last week. Compared with the sales at the first board on Saturday, New York Central advanced 1¼ per cent, Erie Railroad ½, Hudson River 1, Reading ½, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien ¼, Michigan Southern ½, Illinois Central ¾, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Chicago and Rock Island ½, Chicago and Northwestern 2½, Pacific Mail 7, Canton Company ½, Quicksilver Mining ½, and Mariposa 2. Erie preferred and Cumberland Coal sold the same. Harlem declined 1 per cent, Michigan Central ¼, and Cleveland and Pittsburg ½.

The market was without animation in the afternoon and the majority of the railroad shares were a little off. Erie Railroad closed at 111⅝, Hudson River 146¾, which was an advance of 3¼ per cent since the morning session; Reading 138⅝, Michigan Central 144½, Michigan Southern 91⅝, Illinois Central 127⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg 111¾, Chicago and Northwestern 54¾, Chicago and Rock Island 111½, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 115½, Toledo and Wabash 69½, Pacific Mail 246, an advance of 8 per cent since Saturday; Quicksilver Mining 74½, and Cumberland Coal 82.

Government stocks were less firm, the five-twenty coupons closing at 105¼, and the one year certificates at 93.

The premium on gold advanced again to-day. The opening price was 193½, from which it rose to 194¼, or within 5¾ per cent of the speculators' figure—200. The currency dollar is now only worth 51½ cents.

The money market evinces signs of stringency, caused no doubt by the pressing demands of the government, and loans cannot be effected with ease under seven per cent.

The new policy which has just been adopted by Secretary Chase, of putting the government bonds on the market, and selling them at the price that capitalists may place upon them, is precisely what we recommended him ...

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Etna and Virginia at New York and China at Halifax.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

Intense Excitement Caused by the News from America.

The Reports Regarded as Disastrous to the Rebel Cause.

HEAVY DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

Anglo-Rebel Sketch of Grant's Plans from Richmond.

The Laird Rams Sold to the English Government.

Hopes of the English Press for the Dissolution of the Union.

The Davis-Lyons Correspondence Pronounced a Clumsy Hoax.

DISCHARGE OF THE GERETY PIRATES.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Proposition to Separate Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark by the Conference.

The Winners of the Oaks and the Derby.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Virginia, Captain Grace, from Liverpool May 24, via Queenstown 25th, arrived at this port at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

The Inman steamship Etna, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th May, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The steamship China, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th of May, arrived at Halifax at half-past five o'clock last Sunday evening. She had thirty passengers for Halifax and fifty-eight for Boston.

The Virginia landed thirty-one cabin and nine hundred and seventy-seven steerage passengers. This is the greatest number ever brought over in one vessel, except the Great Eastern, in July, 1863, which had one thousand and twelve.

The Etna landed five hundred and seventy-four passengers.

The news is one week later than the advices of the Australasian.

The news of the great battles in Virginia, received by the steamship Europa, caused a profound sensation throughout England, and the people were astounded at the magnitude of the losses. The probable result of the bloody combat was eagerly canvassed on all sides.

The rebel loan fell three per cent and cotton became weaker under the news.

When the China sailed the agitation continued, being stimulated by later advices from the United States.

The rebel cotton loan experienced a heavy decline, and the reports were regarded as very unfavorable to the rebel cause.

The advices from America per City of Washington were received in the forenoon of the Etna's departure, and were generally regarded as decidedly favorable to the North.

A Cabinet council was held in London May 28.

All the members were present at the meeting of the German Conference the same day.

The Oaks was won by Fille De l'Air, a French mare, by half a length. The public indignation and excitement were intense. Great groaning greeted the announcement of the result, and the horse and his jockey had to be protected by the police on their return to the scale.

[illegible]

Schr Rosella, Cook, Perth Amboy—Dewey & Collins.
Schr M Badger, Deston, Elizabethport—I B Oager.
Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence.
Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED

U S gunboat Seneca, Lieut Com Jas Parker, Port Royal, May 31, Charleston Bar June 1.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Grace, Liverpool, May 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and 1008 passengers, to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Etna (Br), McGuigan, Liverpool, May 25, and Queenstown 26th, 3:45 PM, with mdse and 564 passengers, to J G Dale. May 26, 45 miles W of Holyhead, saw steamship City of Washington, bound in; 31st, 7 AM, lat 46 22, lon 39 26, Br bark Dominica, bound W; 1st inst, 11 AM, lat 44 05, lon 45 34, saw a large iceberg; 2 PM, lat 43 57, lon 46 12, saw Br ship Eliza Caroline; 5th, 7:30 AM, lat 48 41, lon 66 17, ship Yorktown, bound W; 5:40 AM, lat 40 40, lon 66 45, saw a US steam frigate, supposed to be the Niagara.

Steamship Perit (U S transport), Delaney, Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship E L Clark (U S transport), Wilson, Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Cumbria (U S transport), Blanchard, Fortress Monroe, 46 hours, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse, to J Hand.

Steamship Electric Spark, Graham, Philadelphia, to Jas A Raynor & Co. To ply between this port and New Orleans.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Henry Cook (Br), Morgan, Ardrossan, 23 days, with iron, to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Texas, Horton, Matanzas, 12 days, with melado, to H E Brown & Co. At Quarantine for orders.

Bark Washington, Butcher (of Philadelphia), Collins, Matanzas, 12 days, with sugar &c, to master.

Bark Rechabite (Br), Norton, Matanzas, 14 days, with sugar, to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Tenney, Remedios, 19 days, with sugar, to H D Brookman & Co. Was bound to San Francisco; put into this port for repairs, having on May 27, in lat 32, lon 73, during a NE gale, shifted cargo and sprung a leak.

Brig Roatan (Br), Eden, Grand Cayman via Ruatan Island 22 days, with logwood, to J Leaycraft. May 30, lat 30, lon 77 06, picked up 36 bales of cotton.

Brig Despatch (Br), Grozier, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to master.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Neuvitas, 13 days, with sugar, to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Export (Br), Malone, Charlottetown, 13 days, with oats, to Tupper & Smith.

Brig Elvira, Johnson, Machias, 10 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Askanden (Dan), Moller, Porto Cabello, 16 days, with coffee, to Dallett & Bliss.

Schr Ventosa (Br), Roberts, Harbor Island, 11 days, with fruit, to J Douglas.

Schr Empire (Br), Wainwright, Bermuda, 13 days, with salt, to John B Hill. 3d inst, lat 39 34, lon 70 28, was boarded from US steam frigate Niagara, bound S.

Schr Gertrude (Br), Albury, Eleuthera, 9 days, with fruit, to W Howe. 2d inst, lat 32, lon 75 15, spoke schr Damascus, from Alastra for Baltimore.

Schr C M Newins, Caulkins, New Orleans, 16 days, with cotton. Is bound to Boston; put in for a harbor.

Schr J R Mitchell, Elbridge, Port Royal, 11 days. 2d inst, in the Gulf Stream, picked up 41 bales of cotton, probably thrown overboard from some blockade runner.

Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Com Kearney, Roberts, Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Highlander, Nickerson, Elizabethport for Danvers.
Schr F R Anderson, Dickinson, Portland.
Schr Ida Morton, Bucksminster, Vinalhaven for Staten Island.
Schr N Wells, Elliott, Gloucester.
Schr J D Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.
Schr J A Stetson, Pinner, Chatham.
Schr Milton, Raymond, New Bedford.
Schr M A Rowland, Fuller, New Bedford.
Schr T B Smith, Kelly, New Bedford.
Schr R Halsey, Dewey, Providence.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Providence.
Schr Josephine, Burns, Pawtucket.
Steamer Parthenia (U S transport), Bearse, Newbern, N C, June 1, via Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster.
Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.
Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia.
Steamer Buffalo, Morton, Philadelphia.
Steamer Pierpont, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

The following vessels arrived 5th, but by accident were not reported:—

Steamship Northerner (U S transport), Spinney, Washington, June 2, via Delaware Breakwater 12 hours, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.

Bark Imperador (of Montego Bay, Ja), Power, Rio Janeiro, 43 days, with coffee, to Wright, Maxwell & Co.

Bark Ocean (Brem), Juberg, Remedios, 9 days, with sugar, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Princess Alice (Br), Mears, Palermo, April 15, passed Gibraltar 25th, with fruit, to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Laura (Br), McIntosh, Aux Cayes, 20 days, with logwood, to P I Nevius & Son.

Brig Denmark (Br), Staples, Cienfuegos, 22 days, with sugar, to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Hallie (of South Thomaston), Hooper, Cow Bay, CB, 13 days, with coal, to Tupper & Beattie.

SAILED.

5th—Steamer Jersey Blue; brig Ponvert; schrs J Aumack, Sarah Caroline, R C A Ward, Neptune's Bride, H Hickman, R C Russell, Rainbow, C W Bentley, S G Hoyt, Helen Mar, J T Williams, Valeria, I W Hine, Gurusl, Jos Boggs, M Bayles, A Falkenburg.

Wind at sunset NW.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Matanzas, Capt Liesegang, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, 1st inst, from New Orleans, but was inadvertently omitted from our list of arrivals until Sunday's issue. J C Caro, the obliging purser, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our packages at the time of his arrival. The Matanzas will sail to-morrow, 8th inst, at 3 PM, for New Orleans direct.

Steamship Gen Lyon (U S transport), Capt Mix, which arrived on Sunday from Fortress Monroe with wounded and sick soldiers, on coming up the bay lost off her propeller (wheel), it having been previously injured by contact with heavy logs placed in the Pamunkey River by the rebels to prevent its navigation by United States vessels.

Ship Dione—Fayal, May 2—Capt Gates, of the ship Dione, from Baltimore for San Francisco, abandoned (as previously stated), reports:—March 24, lat 36 30 N, lon 33 W, took a heavy gale from the south and east, which lasted 48 hours; lost jib, maintopmast staysail; hove to under lower maintopsail; gale very severe, and tremendous sea, making a complete breach over the ship, sweeping decks of hatch houses, skylights, breaking the water tanks adrift, filling the houses full of water, and washing the men from the pumps. Ship leaking very bad, both pumps constantly working, and could not keep her free. After the gale abated got her sucked out. Found the ship making 1000 strokes per hour, and determined on putting back for some port of necessity. Leak increased gradually up to April 12, when we kept both pumps constantly working; crew completely exhausted. On April 12, lat 32 33 N, longitude 65 30 W, made a sail standing to the eastward; set signal of distress, when she bore down for us, and proved to be the schooner Equity, Captain Hardy, from Barbadoes for London, who kindly offered us every assistance. Got out all our boats, loaded them with fresh water and provisions sufficient for the passage, and abandoned the ship at 4 o'clock P M, with five feet of water in her.

Ship Glenavon, Watts, which sailed recently from Clyde for New York, put back to Greenock 22d ult, leaky. Cargo pig iron.

A Bark, name unknown, was ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, yesterday morning, but got off in the afternoon and proceeded for Boston.

Schr L A Bayles, before reported sunk below Newport, after being raised was taken by the strong flood tide on the 2d inst, carried on to the rock north of the "Wash Bool," and rolled over on her beam ends. A steamer succeeded in pulling her into deep water again, where she remains.

Steamer Stamford, which went ashore above Hell Gate on Saturday, lies in the same position.

Liverpool, May 24—The Tyrian (?), from New York for Antwerp, was spoken by the Olympus (s), May 15, lat 42 N, long 52 W, 30 days, with loss of rudder. The crew were desirous to abandon her, but the captain being anxious to remain, Capt McAuslair, of the Olympus, declined taking them off, and supplied her with some rope.

Missing Vessel—Bark Wyman, of Boston, sailed from Gurham March 2 for Boston, since which time nothing has been heard from her. Upwards of three months having elapsed, there is but little if any hope of her return.

Notice to Mariners.

GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.

The Inner Buoy of Gedney's Channel was picked up yesterday morning off the Lightship, adrift, by steamtug Thos Tounley, Capt Germain, and towed to this city.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Joseph Holmes, Crosby, from Rio Janeiro for Akyab, April 18—by a vessel at Madras.

Ship City of New York, Salter, from Liverpool for NYork, April 28, lat 5, lon 18 10.

Ship Orion, from Antwerp for NYork, May 11, lat 44, lon 48.

Bark Emily, from Liverpool for New Orleans, no date, lat 41 48, lon 14 34.

The Resolution, for NYork 14 days, May 18, lat 44 12, lon 30 42—by a vessel at Penzance.

Foreign Ports.

Antwerp, May 22—Arr C W White, Griffin, Callao.

Arr at Flushing 24th, Havre, Norgard, NYork.

Akyab, April 4—Arr Eddystone, Carver, Galle; 5th, M J Smith, Smith, Singapore; 8th, A Norwood, Higgins, Singapore (and sld for Rangoon or Bassein); 9th, Oxenbridge, Barry, do; 14th, E Sherman, Blanchard, Amherst. Sld 9th, Anna Decatur, Pickering, Falmouth; 13th, Delphine, Nichols, do.

Off do April 5th, Viking, Chisholm, from Sydney (and sld for Rangoon); Wilbur Fisk, Penaland, Aden (and sld for Bassein).

Bristol (Pill), May 22—Arr Diadem, Hansen, NYork.

Bremerhaven, May 19—Sld Ferdinand, Bollerdick, NYork.

Bremen, May 21—Arr Bremen (s), Meyer, NYork; H von Brabant, Beling, do; 22d, Berkley, Snow, do.

Bombay, April 14—Arr Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Liverpool; 22d, Col Ledyard, Walls, Moulmein.

Bassein, March 26—Arr Caravan, Turner, Hong Kong (and sld April 5 to return); April 3, Jas F Patten, Percy, Akyab; 4th, New Hampshire, Lord, do; sld, March 25, D L Choate, McManus, Europe; 30th, J Baker, Stevens, do.

Cape Clear, May 23—Off, City of Washington (s), Brooks, from NYork for Liverpool.

Cadiz, May 12—Arr Lycurgus, Coats, NYork. Sld 11th, Sachem, Atkins, Gloucester.

Cape Town, March 31—Sld Kin Kiang (s), Taylor, China.

Calcutta, April 12—Arr Ellen Foster, Robinson, Point de Galle; 13th, N Biddle, McDiarmid, NYork. Sld 14th, Panmos, Spring, Boston; 20th, Sarah Park, Vaughan, Moulmein.

Cronstadt, May 27—Arr F. E. Hazeltine, Cunningham, Boston.

Cardiff, May 21—Sld Duke of Portsmouth, Harvey, New York; Industry, Clark, do.

Deal, May 23—Arr Trimountain, Field, Callao for Hamburg (and anchored).

Elsinore, May 27—No Am vessel in port.

Falmouth, May 21—Arr Laura, Jenkins, Phila for Liverpool; Bibs, Bardua, Phila; A Boninger, Brout, Baltimore for Rotterdam.

Glasgow, May 21—Sld Marmion, San Francisco; 23d, Marella, Kenny, Boston.

Greenock, May 19—Sld A E Lovitt, Perry, NYork.

Gibraltar, May 15—Off, Albatross, Laughlin, from Genoa for London.

Helvoet, May 20—Arr Herman Isaac, Fakes, NYork; 21st, Maria, Savaresa, do.

Havre, May 22—Arr Geo Griswold, Pettingill, Callao; 23d, John Bryant, Gardner, do.

Hamburg, May 20—Arr Washington, Cabubley, NYork. Sld 21st, Golden State, Delano, NYork.

Liverpool, May 21—Arr Sea, Brown, Boston; 22d, Pennsylvania (s), Brooking, and Energy, Caulkins, do; John Clark, Latourman, New Orleans; Alice Painter, Barnaby, Shanghae; 23d, B C Grant, Hinckley, San Francisco; Europa (s), Boston; 24th, Olympus (s), McMickan, NYork; J Cummings, Hookway, do; 25th, St George, do; E Pluribus Unum, Jordan, St John, NB.

Sld 21st, Etta, Morgan, Philadelphia; Gen McClellan, Trask, NYork; Ellen Austin, Kennedy, and Quesnel, Amidon, do; 23d, Annapolis, Pickett, Baltimore; 24th, Talla, Alsop, New Orleans; North American, Cutting, NYork; Endymion, Williams, do; Eureka, Smith, Boston.

Cld 23d, Waterloo, Babson, Boston.

Entered out 21st, J H Ryerson, Patterson, and Gratitude, Sanborn, NYork; 23d, Sea, Brown, Boston; Edinburg (s), Roskell, NYork; Star of the West, Parry, do; Pennsylvania, Brooking, do; Sarah M Raisbeck, Philadelphia.

London, May 25—Arr Villafranca, Anderson, NYork.

Londonderry, May 19—Sld Monongo, Cassidy, Philadelphia.

Marseilles, May 19—Arr Winona, Pickell, NYork; 21st, H Bain, Bonnale, do. Cld 19th, Ellsmore, Wilson, and Ann M Lovitt, Lovitt, NYork.

Naples, May 15—Arr Maloka, Berg, NYork.

Neuvitas, May 23—In port ship Sarah Marsh, brigs Thos Owen, and Restless—all for NYork 27th.

Oporto, May 15—Arr Anna, Gerdau, NYork.

Queenstown, May 23—Arr Weigel, NYork.

Rotterdam, May 20—Sld Cassandria, Heon, Philadelphia; 21st, Catharine Maria, von Amerongen, NYork.

Rangoon, March 31—Arr Fanny Buck, Sweetzer, Buenos Ayres; April 7, Uncowah, Follansbee, Singapore. Sld March 31, Mary Goodell, M'Gilvery, Falmouth; April 7, Rachel, Willis, Singapore; Baden, Stephen, Bombay; 9th, A Lamont, Phase, Galle.

Rio Janeiro, April 23—In port brig Hagial, Terry, for NYork 3 days.

In port 27th, ships O Jordan, and Berkshire.

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, May 11—Arr Fredonia, Burke, Boston and Fayal; 13th, Eddo Fayen, Boston.

St John, NB, May 31—Arr schr Aloe, McIvor, New York; June 1, ships Frank Boult, Morse, Philadelphia; 2d, Eliza Mary, Ingram, NYork (at Mosquash); schr Alice T, Thompson, do. Sld 4th, ship Staffordshire, Maling, Liverpool.

Texel, May 21—Arr Paramaribo, Herrick, Boston; 22d, Elisabeth, Wellings, NYork.

Valparaiso, April 21—Sld bark Crusoe, Briggs, Caldera to load for UStates.

(Per Steamship China, at Halifax.)

Sld for NYork May 22, Speedwell, from Marseilles; 27th, Liverpool, from Deal; Southern Belle, and Resolute, from Liverpool.

(Latest via Queenstown.)

Arr from NYork, Stadt Dockum, at Flushing; Republic, at Cadiz; Maria Somes, at Deal.

Arr from Boston, Osborn, at Madras.

Arr from Philadelphia, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

Steamship Fire Cracker, ashore near Shanghae, has been sold.

Ship Buena Vista, from Manila for San Francisco, is at Hong Kong, leaky.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN females want situations as cooks, chambermaids and laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS THE English language, wishes a situation with a respectable family as a companion to the lady or to mind grown children. Can be seen for three days between 10 and 3 o'clock at 133 West 46th st.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A SITUATION in a private family. Apply at 124 Henry st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has best of city reference from her last place. Call at 123 33d st., second floor, front.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook and baker; would assist in the washing; good city reference. Call at 118 West 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; best of city reference given from her last employer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at the dry goods store corner 17th st. and 6th av.

A WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN WASHING AND ironing for families or gentlemen at hotels. Good reference. Call at 164 East 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamberwork and waiting or to assist with the washing; good city reference. Call at 207 West 26th st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 100 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHO HAS MET with reverses, desires a position as companion to a lady of respectability, or visiting governess to instruct children in French, or would do copying at home. Address for one week Miss Adelaide B. J., Union square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer, a situation wanted, by a young girl, who is excellently recommended for the past two years from last place. Call for two days at 134 West 34th st.

AS PLAIN COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing, situation wanted, by a middle aged woman, who is excellently recommended from the last situation. Call for two days at 184 West 33d st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first class cook; can give the best city reference. Can be seen at 62 West 21st st., corner of 6th av., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION; IS a good operator on Singer's Sewing Machine; would go as seamstress in a family. Can be seen at 59 East 20th st.

A GERMAN COOK, AND ALSO A CHAMBERMAID or waitress, or child's nurse wish situations together in a gentleman's family; they understand their business perfectly; have no objection to the country. Can be seen at 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery. Good city references.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; best of city reference. Call for two at 232 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid or waitress; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 179 East 12th st.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS cook; good reference. Call at 127 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook or laundress; good references. Can be seen at 116 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately arrived. Can be seen at 154 East 11th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has four years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen at 259 6th ave., in the fancy store, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation to do slight chamberwork and mind children. Can be seen at 30 West 44th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, 73 East 18th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her last employer's, 16 West 21st st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do general housework; good reference given. Call at 163 West 25th st., corner of 8th av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city references. Call at 121 West 28th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer; a good plain cook; has the best of city references. Call for two days at 210 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 55 Rector st., up stairs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS A good cook, first rate washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. Apply at 226 West Houston st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS waitress or nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 158 3d ave., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer. Best of city references. Call at 241 Navy st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS an excellent plain cook and a fine laundress; is neat, clean and tidy in her habits; no objection to go in the country. Call at 81 6th st., near 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 450 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 16, WHO HAS never lived out, wishes a situation as child's nurse and to make herself generally useful; is competent to teach children; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen until engaged at 284 West 12th st., corner of 10th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; good city reference. Call at 116 7th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork or take care of children. Call at 117 Wooster st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, in a small private family, where the washing would be light; would have no objection to go as nurse. Can be seen for three days at 182 Clinton st., between Grand and Division sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Call at 379 10th st., between avenues B. and C.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 239 10th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; the best city reference given from her last employer. Call for two days at 135 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation to do housework for a small family, or chamberwork. Call for two days at 117 28th st., near 7th ave., front room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at 14 Union st., South Brooklyn, top floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as seamstress, and will take charge of one or two growing children in a gentleman's family. Will attend to calls for one day at 165 West 33d st.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework or cooking. Call at 200 East 14th street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small family, or to go to the country with a family; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 172 Spring st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; no objection to go in the country for the summer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 215 7th avenue, between 24th and 25th sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do general housework in a small family; good references given. Call at 31 President st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, TO do general housework in a small private family; prefers to go in the country; city reference from her last place. Call at 40 3d av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to go in the country for the summer. Call at No. 5 Woodhull st., South Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman, as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days at 141 East 11th st., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as child's nurse or waitress, best of city reference. Apply at 56 9th st., for two days.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. For reference call at her present employer, 14 West 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid. Call for two days at 221 West 25th st., rear.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a respectable private family, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of city reference given if required. Call at 53 De Kalb av., between Navy and Raymond sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse or chambermaid; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at 66 East 32d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. The best of city reference. Can be seen at 135 East 13th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 139 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

A BABY WANTED TO WET NURSE, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, at her own house; has plenty of nursing for it; a respectable baby required; would like it to be vaccinated before. Good reference if required as to honesty. Call at 138 West 30th st., in the rear.

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at 300 East 14th st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress and nurse, to go in the country with a family. Can be seen at 99 West 33d st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 26 East 28th st., near Madison av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 125 West 33d st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL DESIRES A SITUATION with a family going to the country for the summer or residing in it, as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen at 90 East 25th st., between Lexington and Third avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; can do plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Apply for two days at 181 Ludlow st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as good plain cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference if required. Call at 125 Bleecker st.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN A small private family to do general housework or assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do chamberwork or housework. Call at 67 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; best city reference. Call for two days at 222 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A LL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING houses, &c., wanting competent servants for the city or [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE, TO go forty miles in the country. Call, with recommendations, at 64 West 23d st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 190 Hester st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS, AT 148 East 31st st., one door east of 2d ave.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD PLAIN SEWERS, who can work on dresses. Apply immediately at 381 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, IN a private family; one with good references, and willing to go with the family to the country for the summer, will call at 25 West 23d st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A HOUSE DURING the summer, a woman, or a man and his wife. Compensation given. Apply at 25 West 23d st., between 8 and 9 A. M. and 6 and 9 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE HAT TRIMMER, TO such steady employment may be relied on. Apply to F. H. Amidon, Hatter, 649 Broadway.

5 OR 6 DRESSMAKERS WANTED. 78 EAST 26TH street.

500 WOVEN SKIRT HANDS WANTED—TO WORK on J. W. Bradley's new Patent Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirts. To experienced woven skirt hands good pay and steady employment all the year. Apply at J. I. & J. O. West's skirt manufactory. Entrance 81 Reade st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC young man, an American, twenty-six years of age, to go to South or Central America, Mexico or the West Indies; speaks and writes French and German fluently; has some knowledge of Spanish, is expert at figures, a good salesman, well acquainted with merchandise generally, and ready to devote himself unreservedly to his employer's interests; is accustomed to the management of working men, or would engage in a wholesale business in this city at a low salary; good city reference. Address, for two weeks, G. B. F., box 174 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED, A GOOD PENMAN, quick at figures, desires a situation in some office or mercantile department. Is not afraid to work; can come recommended as to honesty and sobriety. Address F. V. W., Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) WANTS a situation with a farmer; has had three years' experience in farming in the State of Ohio. Call at 15 President st., Brooklyn.

A DOUBLY QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON is now open for an engagement, in town or country; good references given and required. Address for three days Physician, Herald office, stating highest salary given and an outline of the business required to be done.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS ASSISTED IN THE CONDUCT of a daily at the South, wants a situation in some department connected with a newspaper or [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX .... No. 158

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Bel Demonio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Fra Diavolo—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Aladdin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Poor of New York—Buckle of Brilliants—Balloon Ascension.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Note Forger—Cherry and Fair Star—Cousin Lambkin.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albinos, What Is It, &c., at all hours. Marriage at any Price—Secrets of State—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Toker Strikers.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Othello.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—Ballets, Pantomimes, Burlesques, &c.—Smiths & Browns.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert Heller.

HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 720 Broadway.—Daughter of the Regiment—Mrs. Partington.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the Weekly Herald must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

Mr. Stanton's bulletin at ten o'clock last night announces despatches from General Grant down to Monday, stating that "everything is going on well;" but they do not report any more recent movements than those of Saturday night, when the enemy made an attack on the lines of Generals Hancock, Wright and Smith, and were repulsed. Gen. Hancock was then within forty yards of the enemy's works. The depot at White House is reported by the Chief Quartermaster to be well supplied, and wagons can reach the army easily. There was no fighting on Sunday. Our several correspondents in the field with nearly all the Army corps engaged occupy a large portion of our space to-day with some of the best detailed descriptions perhaps ever written of the great battles of Wednesday and Friday. In no previous actions were the corps and division generals so constantly under fire, nor were there so many instances of individual daring.

General Sherman sent a despatch at noon yesterday from Ackworth, saying that he was then on the railroad at that station, and had full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. He, too, says that "all is well."

The land forces in Butler's department have made no demonstration since Thursday. The naval forces of Admiral Lee, however, are very active. Guerillas show themselves constantly in the vicinity of the Elizabeth river. They captured and burned the sloop Ari a few nights ago.

The comments of the Richmond journals upon the movements of General Grant, which we give to-day, are worthy of attention.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship China, from Queenstown, on the 29th of May, reached Halifax Sunday evening on her voyage to Boston, where she is due early this morning. The steamships Etna and Virginia arrived at this port yesterday, the Etna bringing our European files to the 25th of May. The telegraphic news summary of the China is one week later.

General Grant's successful campaign against the rebels had been reported in England to the 14th of May, by the Europa and City of Washington. The news produced increased excitement, an intense sensation and some very excellent results for the Union cause.

The rebel loan receded about three per cent under the news by the Europa, and was quoted from five to six per cent lower when the news by the City of Washington was published.

It was generally conceded that the rebel cause had sustained a disastrous blow.

Grant is described in the London journals as the "most successful and experienced" of the Union generals, and the "valor," "obstinacy," endurance and terrible facility in killing "dead" possessed by the Union army is fully and for the first time, acknowledged by the British press.

The London *Times*, *Herald*, *Post* and some few other papers, writing as they hope, endeavor to prove that General Grant will not put down the rebellion in the end, and that the Union will not be restored.

The London *Times* publishes a letter purporting to come from its Richmond correspondent, under date of April 21, in which it is said that General Grant's plan of the campaign was fully and most accurately known in the rebel capital at that time. It is said that the writer points out every movement subsequently made by our army. If General Lee was so well informed at so early a date of Grant's intentions he has turned his knowledge to a very poor account.

Soon after the publication of the news by the City of Washington the steam rams built by Messrs. Laird on the Mersey were purchased by the English government. The trial respecting them will, therefore, not take place.

The case of the rebel pirates of the schooner J. L. Gerety came on for argument in the Court of Queen's Bench. Counsel on their behalf argued that they were not rightfully in custody, for that, in seizing the Joseph L. Gerety, they had done so as citizens of the Confederate States, and while acting under the orders of a commissioned officer of those States. The Chief Justice ruled that they should be retained and delivered to the American government; but the remaining judges deciding adversely, the men were discharged.

The Dano-German Conference in London was about to debate a proposition for the final separation of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Other demands tending to the disintegration of the kingdom of Denmark had sprung up.

The time of allotment of the Mexican loan was still in doubt.

The Duke de Malakoff, Marshal Pelissier, had died rather unexpectedly in Algeria, of which province he has been for some years Governor General.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with prices unchanged from a slight decline in some descriptions, on the 28th of May. Breadstuffs were inactive. Provisions very dull. Consols closed in London, on May 28, at 91 11-16 a 91 13-16 for money. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from eight to seven per cent. The rebel cotton loan was firm at the heavy decline experienced under the news from the United States.

The steamships Etna and Virginia landed about sixteen hundred emigrants, from Europe, in New York yesterday, the Virginia bringing over one thousand.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill granting lands for railroads to Dakota and Montana was reported and postponed till next session. A resolution was adopted requesting of the President information relative to the progress being made towards the suppression of the Cuban slave trade. The bill granting one hundred thousand acres of land to Wisconsin to aid in constructing a ship canal from the head of Green Bay to Lake Michigan was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported back from the House, with amendments. The Internal Revenue bill was then again taken up. Amendments were adopted apportioning the assessors and collectors according to representation in Congress instead of by districts, at the discretion of the President, and taxing incomes between $600 and $5,000 five per cent, imposing a tax of seven and a half per cent on all excess over $5,000 up to $10,000, and of ten per cent on all excess over the latter amount. Several other amendments of less importance were adopted, when, all the sections of the bill having been acted upon, it was read the third time and passed, there being only three votes against it to twenty-three in favor. The bill will now return to the House for action on the Senate's amendments. The Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

In the House of Representatives, on motion, it was agreed to continue during the present Congress the select Committee on the Defences of the Northeastern Frontier. A bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the more speedy punishment of guerilla murderers, and, after some discussion, was passed by seventy-two against thirty-seven votes. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, censuring the administration for the recent surrender to the Cuban authorities of Arguelles, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House passed the bills for the more summary punishment of minor offences against the government, making it illegal for any member of Congress or person holding office under the government to prosecute claims against the government during his continuance in such position (both of which have been passed by the Senate), imposing additional penalties for the counterfeiting of the national coins and notes, rendering more stringent the regulations in regard to government contractors, and excluding from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims all cases brought to recover damages for property destroyed by the army or navy in the work of suppressing the rebellion. A bill to exclude traitors and alien enemies from the civil courts of the United States and from the public lands was reported and ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves, which, after some debate, was laid over for further consideration to Monday next. A motion to suspend the rules to allow the Foreign Relations Committee to make a report on the Executive action in reference to a monarchy in Mexico was disagreed to. The Senate joint resolution of thanks to Colonel Bailey for the release of the Red river fleet was adopted, and the House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon—President Henry in the chair. The bill of Sillcocks & Cooley, amounting to $2,400, for forty badges for the Common Council, was presented and laid over. A resolution was adopted appointing a joint committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, and appropriating $—— for the same. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received, showing a balance of $1,950,932 49 in the city treasury on the 4th inst. Resolutions were adopted donating stands of colors to the Ninety-third regiment State Volunteers, the Sixteenth regiment Volunteer artillery, and Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments New York State National Guard. After passing upon some papers from the Board of Councilmen, the Board adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon and transacted some routine business. A resolution was presented setting forth that inasmuch as John Baulch, one of the assistant engineers of the Fire Department, has been absent from the city in the discharge of military duty at Fortress Monroe, the office be declared vacant. The resolution was adopted. A petition of the veterans of 1812 requesting a donation of money to enable them to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence was referred to the special committee on that subject. A resolution directing that the fire telegraph, which has been in use for the past twelve years, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The Board adjourned till Thursday.

The Tammany Society held a regular meeting last night, and made arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The usual committee of thirteen was appointed.

The June term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge Russel presiding. As there was not a sufficient number of Grand Jurors present, those gentlemen answering to their names were discharged till next Monday. Counsel for Mr. John Clancy, editor of the *Leader*, who is indicted for a libel upon the Count Joannes, moved to set the case down for trial during the present term of the Court. Mr. A. Oakey Hall agreed to try it on Monday, the 20th instant. It is worthy of note that the Count has been in almost daily attendance in the Sessions during the last month in order to familiarize himself with the trial of criminal cases, so that his profound erudition and great oratorical powers may have full play in aiding the District Attorney to prosecute the great case of the People vs. Clancy. Marie Bandam pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing five pieces of calico from the store of Lord & Taylor, in Grand street, on the 8th of March. She was sent to the State prison for two years. John Flannagan was tried on an indictment charging him with committing a felonious assault upon John Robinson. It was proven by the complainant and by Stephen Rowan that Flannagan entered a liquor store at 188 Cherry street on the 21st of April, having been previously informed that Robinson treated the prisoner's sister, who was in the barroom, rather unceremoniously, and deliberately fired a loaded pistol at him. Fortunately, Robinson dodged the shot, and thus saved his life. The jury convicted upon assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, and he was remanded for sentence.

The Tax Commissioner imbroglio came up before the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday on a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings before Judge Barnard. The counsel for the old Commissioners were not ready to proceed with the argument, however, and so the matter was postponed until ten o'clock this morning. Judge Barnard's opinion legalizing the new appointment, together with the proceedings in full before the General Term, will be found in another column.

In the case of Count Joannes against John Clancy, of the *Leader*, Judge Cardozo rendered a decision yesterday requiring the plaintiff to file securities for costs, on the ground that he was a non resident.

The jurors who absented themselves from part 2 of the Superior Court were fined $25 each, and Judge McCunn said he would impose the penalty daily whenever they absented themselves.

The libel suit of ex-policeman Edsall against the *Evening Express* came up before the Superior Court yesterday on an appeal from the verdict of the jury awarding the plaintiff $300 damages. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

In the case of the People vs. James H. Cooke, the bounty broker who was convicted of defrauding a recruit out of his money, the Supreme Court, general term, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Sessions, and directed the prisoner to be remanded for sentence.

The conviction of John B. Holmes for the killing of policeman Gourley was also affirmed by the Supreme Court, general term, so that the prisoner will have to go to Sing Sing unless the Court of Appeals interferes in his behalf, which is not at all likely.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 440 deaths in the city during the week ending June 6—a decrease of 8 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 98 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 72 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 21 of the heart and blood vessels, 124 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 54 of diseases of the skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 2 premature births, 70 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 40 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 0 of diseases of the urinary organs, 1 unknown, and 22 from violence, &c. There were 262 natives of the United States, 125 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The business in the stock market yesterday was light, and although there was a slight pressure to sell prices were better than at the close on Saturday. Gold took another turn upward and ran to 194¼. The money market did not work with the same ease that it has done for some weeks past, and the rate of interest has touched seven per cent. Government securities are down a fraction and dull of sale.

There was not much activity in commercial circles yesterday, the influence exerted by the advance of gold being offset by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign news by the Virginia and China. Imported merchandise was quiet, but most kinds were held firm. Petroleum was active and higher for crude, but dull and lower for refined. Cotton was unfavorably affected by the advices from Liverpool, and was dull and nearly nominal. On 'Change business was not very active. The annual election for officers was rather spiritedly contested, and occupied a large share of attention from the trade generally. Flour, wheat and oats were a shade firmer. Corn was dull. Whiskey without decided change. Pork heavy and a little lower. Lard and beef without important change. Tallow quiet. Freights more active, so far as grain shipments were concerned, but with no improvements in rates.

General Fremont's Position Defined—The Question Before the Baltimore Convention.

The letter of General Fremont announcing the acceptance of his nomination as the candidate of the "radical democracy" of the late Cleveland Convention for the next Presidency very clearly defines his position. The single sentence of this letter, however, which declares that we have to-day in Abraham Lincoln's administration "the abuses of a military dictatorship without its unity of action and vigor of execution" will suffice to show the reader that the precise ground upon which General Fremont stands is implacable hostility to the continuance of this administration in power.

But, in order that there shall be no doubt upon the subject, General Fremont says:—"If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. My own decided preference is to aid in this way (in supporting the Baltimore nominee), and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which have cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortunes of his re-election."

In other words, General Fremont says to the Baltimore Convention, which meets to-day:—"Drop Abraham Lincoln, and nominate a new man, and I am with you; but if you put up Mr. Lincoln for a second term I will do my best, as an independent radical candidate, to defeat his election." This proposition is entitled to the respectful attention of the Convention, and cannot be safely disregarded as a bagatelle. General Fremont speaks not alone for himself, but as the organ of a very considerable party at his back, including, we suspect, a majority of the republican voters of New York, and the balance of power at least in every other State from New Jersey to California. This party, in the name of Fremont, or Fremont, as the organ of this party, has taken this position against Abraham Lincoln, as a President who "has been weighed in the balance and found wanting." Will the Baltimore Convention, then, in the renomination of Old Abe, determine to hazard the chances of his defeat and the success of the Chicago joint stock democratic candidate? That is the question to be settled.

It will not meet the difficulty to say that General Fremont has allowed his personal disappointments, his offended vanity or some family quarrel to lead him into this outside Presidential movement. Whether these insinuations be true or false, the difficulty to be considered is that General Fremont is supported by an extensive organization of intelligent and earnest men, who conscientiously believe that Abraham Lincoln is a deplorable failure, and that another term to him of four years in the White House will be the ruin of the country, financially and politically, at home and abroad, the ruin and destruction of our whole republican system, root and branch. The radicals, whose honest convictions have thus been turned against Honest Old Abe, are not to be appeased by any measure of redress short of his rejection at Baltimore or by the public.

What the jugglers of the Convention will do in regard to this matter we cannot undertake to conjecture. We should judge, however, from the cautious but ominous observations of the New York *Tribune* upon the subject, that Horace Greeley and his disgusted radicals have had enough of Old Abe, and that they have an iron in the fire which will play the mischief with all the calculations of Mr. Seward and his good man Friday, Thurlow Weed. At all events, we have this assurance: that the bold, emphatic, consistent and strong position assumed by Fremont and his independent radicals, of all creeds and all nations, against Lincoln, secures the defeat of Lincoln in June or in November—at Baltimore or before the grand jury of the people.

The World on "The New Siege of Richmond."—The copperhead press of this city sees the campaign in Virginia in the same light in which the badly informed Mobile papers and the more intensely bitter of the Richmond papers see it. Grant is "a fellow that hath had losses," and is still "on the north bank of the Chickahominy"—and that is terrible. Still, the *World* could be satisfied with it if that were all. But it foresees a siege of Richmond "under conditions extremely unfavorable to the Union arms"—just, in fact, as it sees everything else. It even draws a fancy parallel between Richmond and Sebastopol, though it knows that there is not a point of similarity between the two places, and endeavors to give the impression that our operations before Richmond may be drawn out as the operations in the Crimea were—holding up as a very dreadful bugbear "a system of earthwork defences like Todleben's." Indeed, it considers that such a system of defences "may prolong this unhappy war indefinitely."

Let us examine this very dreadful comparison between Richmond and Sebastopol. Sebastopol was a strongly fortified and well provisioned post at one extremity of a great nation. When the Allies sat down to the siege of that city they had hardly scratched the skin of the empire of which it was a part. Everywhere else the empire was intact, and its almost illimitable resources and means of supply were undisturbed. No other serious attempt against Russia was made except there, and it could offer the whole resistance of a powerful and warlike nation at that point. Moreover, the Allies, from first to last, had no soldier of distinguished ability in command of their armies. If we, in the commencement of the war, had started an expedition against the city of Mobile, and made no other movement against the Southern confederacy, that operation would have been a parallel to the siege of Sebastopol. Richmond, on the other hand, is the capital—the chief city—almost the only city—of a so-called confederacy, exhausted by three years of terrible war. It is partially fortified; it is not provisioned, and it cannot be; for its communications with points south of it have already been cut, and this cutting can be repeated at pleasure. And even the country from which it must be supplied is being conquered by us, and its lines of supply are falling into our hands at the other end. At the proper time we can, unquestionably, send gunboats up to the wharves of this very city.

So much for the *World's* comparison. Its whole article is a silly farrago. It asserts that Lee has not yet met with a defeat, and that "it is as much as our army can do to drive the rebels out of hastily thrown up rifle pits."

The News from Europe—Great Sensation and Excitement in England.

By the arrival of the Virginia, Etna and China, from Liverpool, we have one week later news from Europe. The steamers Europa, City of Washington, Scotia and Bavaria had arrived at various English ports, and the intelligence they brought of General Grant's forward movements had created the greatest sensation and excitement. Indeed, the English people and papers appear to be in a greater furor about our victories than we are. Experience has taught us to view matters more philosophically, and to bear triumphs and defeats with more calmness, relying upon the ultimate success of our arms, and displaying a serene and perfect confidence in Grant. But with England the case is different. Her sympathies are with the rebels, and every blow we deal them cuts her to the quick. Consequently the late news has disturbed London, just as it has disturbed Richmond, and the retreat of Lee shakes the British isles like an earthquake.

When the first steamer arrived from New York (the Europa) the sensation is described as "profound." Cotton at once "became weaker." The London *Times*, which is in fact a rebel organ, thought it "hard to discern the inclination of the balance, so evenly do the scales of battle appear to be weighed." This is a roundabout way of declaring that the *Times* could not say which side would win. The *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, saw "no appreciable advantage on either side," but recovered its equanimity the next day, and announced that we had "sustained a crushing defeat." The London *Star* was afraid that Grant had paid too dearly for his victory; which was very kind of the *Star*, since no regrets were expressed that Lee had paid too dearly for his defeat. The *Morning Herald*, which is in the pay of the rebels, pronounced Grant's advance "a failure," and will continue to pronounce it so after Grant has taken Richmond. The *Globe* stated that "Lee was fully successful in barring the road of General Grant to Richmond;" but the London *Globe* is like the New York *World*—a great deal behind the age, and very apt to be mistaken about our war. As a commentary upon all these newspaper opinions, it may be mentioned that the pirate Georgia was immediately advertised for private sale, her crew dismissed and her stores sold at auction.

Well, while matters were in this position, along came the City of Washington with more news from Grant. This "increased the excitement and sensation." The newspapers did not strive so hard to argue down these successes. On the contrary, we are told that "the news was most generally regarded as very disastrous to the rebel cause." The rebel loan at once declined, and was quoted at five or six per cent lower. Five or six per cent is not much of a decline here, where stocks fluctuate ten per cent in a single day; but in sober, steady, dogtrot England, such a fall means mischief. John Bull began to feel Grant's sword slashing away at his tenderest point—not at his heart-strings, but at his purse-strings—and we very decidedly fear that he lost some money by this decline. Then came the most significant result of all: the British government purchased the Laird rams. Afraid to let them go, unwilling to ask Parliament for a more stringent law to confiscate them, and tired of holding them in suspense, like Mahomet's coffin, the government escaped from the dilemma by buying up these troublesome vessels-of-war. Grant's campaign in Virginia brought Earl Russell to this sage conclusion, just as his capture of Vicksburg caused the stoppage of these very rams a year ago. Had the news been the other way—had Lee defeated Grant—undoubtedly the rams would have been released to prey upon our commerce. This purchase is, therefore, equivalent to a grand Union victory abroad.

In the midst of the "increased excitement" to which we have referred, the Scotia sailed into Liverpool with more news from Grant. This seems to have capped the climax. On the morning after the arrival of the Scotia the London *Times* had an article endeavoring to show that the rebellion would not be subdued even if Grant did capture Richmond, and that its downfall will cost a great loss of life. This is a practical confession that Richmond will probably be taken. It is refreshing to read such mournful passages about the value of human life in the columns of the representative newspaper of a country noted for her piracies during hundreds of years past, and celebrated alike for her conquests, her opium war, her massacre of the Sepoys and her starvation system of labor. The nation whose history is written in blood may well lecture us upon the horrors of war. The nation that punished her rebels by blowing them from cannons' mouths may well sigh at our inhumanity and shut her eyes to Southern barbarities. The nation whose operatives have been subsisted by our bounty may well groan over the cost of reunion. As for the taking of Richmond, that may or may not end the rebellion. We are going to try it and see what effect it will have. We do not believe it will hurt our cause very severely, even if it does not crush the confederacy. After Richmond has fallen we can go on taking places until the rebel cause is lost. This attempt of the *Times* to prepare the way for the news of the capture of the rebel capital is very shrewd and very amusing. It shows that weakness, distrust, despondency and despair now possess the secession sympathizers abroad, and that they sorrowfully expect the worst and do not know exactly how to meet it. On the whole, we are almost as much delighted with the news from Europe as Europeans are disgusted with the news from America, and we take great pleasure in placing our foreign advices before our readers this morning.

Rebel Mode of Receiving and Communicating Contraband News.—The public have doubtless read in some of the daily papers, organs of the secessionists in this city in particular, advertisements, under the head of "Personal," purporting to desire information or to convey the same, in matters relating apparently exclusively to domestic concerns. It has recently been suggested that these advertisements are simply a means of communicating contraband information to the enemy, and as such the papers publishing them are liable to a charge of giving aid and comfort to the foe. It has been an old dodge, held in much favor by cotton, stock, gold, produce and all other kinds of speculating jobbers, to communicate by telegraph with parties in different cities the state of markets, or any important event, by using such familiar expressions as "Mary is better," "William is worse," "Robert remains unchanged," "Susan had better not come," &c., &c.—all of which is understood by the persons receiving the telegrams to mean to convey commercial and speculating advices, and not domestic intelligence of any kind. The "Personal" advertisements in the papers of rebel sympathies are, in most cases, used for similar purposes. For instance, when an advertiser pretends to say to some mythical John Brown in Richmond that "Peter Jones is well and at home" it may convey the meaning that reinforcements have been sent to Butler, or that Baldy Smith is weak, or that the Union forces are separated, that Heckman is open to a midnight assault, that certain points on Grant's grand line can be carried by sudden dashes, or, in short, any other information that a cipher telegram might communicate, and the party sending it be entirely ignorant of its true meaning. The authorities should look into this matter. It is one of much importance, as it is known almost to a positive certainty that the rebels receive information of the movements of the Union forces by some means or other; and no channel is more likely to be the real one than the rebel press in the North, through the agency of their "Personal" advertisements.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Meeting of the Republican Nominating Convention at Baltimore To-day.

Lincoln's Prospects for Renomination.

The Candidates for the Vice Presidency, &c., &c., &c.

Our Baltimore Despatches.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 1864.

The political elements are in a decided ferment this morning. It is all Lincoln on the surface; but they are exceedingly uneasy, and act like men groping in the dark. The Grant meeting in New York on Saturday night perplexes them. "What does it mean?" is the constant inquiry. "Will the committee appointed there call a convention?"

It presents a feature which they little anticipated. Many of them begin to see visions of defeat—if the defeat of the nominees here—they keep up an outward appearance of courage. But there is a great deal of hollowness in their professions. The leaders are evidently anxious for some one to sympathize with them.

With all this, Lincoln's nomination still appears to be certain, and will be the result, unless some unforeseen circumstance gets up a furor for Grant and carries the Convention by storm. Were it not for the fact that nearly two thirds of the Convention are officeholders, Lincoln could not be nominated. Almost every delegate from Connecticut is an officeholder. A large portion of the balance of the New England delegation are in the same boat. The New York delegation, with about a dozen exceptions, are officeholders. The Pennsylvania delegation have several of the same class. Some of the Eastern delegation are nearly all of the same stamp. If there ever was a Convention entitled to the title of "office holders," this is that Convention. In fact, it appears that the Lincoln men were afraid to trust any person but office holders. These men, as a matter of course, have to shout and vote for their master. Their pockets—the plunder and spoils—hold them. Lincoln, of course, in such a crowd, will win. But, as President Lincoln remarked to a delegate who called on him at the White House yesterday, "It is one thing to nominate and another to elect."

A leading delegate from Ohio is said to have announced himself for Fremont in preference to Lincoln. Every now and then, a member of different delegations stands out from his colleagues and boldly talks for Grant. Thus the affair is stewing and the delegates sweating.

The Missouri delegation still presents a troublesome and vexed phase. The Blair set do not represent any considerable portion of the people. It is simply a faction delegation.

Some of the border States men have prepared resolutions denouncing the Amnesty proclamation. They assert that most of these men, after taking the oath, arm themselves, go into the bushes, and shoot down Union men as they pass. Others claim that a platform will be adopted to satisfy the radicals; but none can imagine that they will denounce arbitrary arrests, which was one of the strongest points at Cleveland.

The Lincoln men all lay great stress upon the point that Grant will not allow his name to be used. Those elected by the recent State Convention declare that they will not vote for Lincoln if admitted to the Convention; but if he is nominated by acclamation they will not take any action in the Convention against him, reserving their course to be decided by events after reaching home.

The Cleveland Convention is not thoroughly relished here. The Lincoln men talk of it with contempt; but their very manner of speaking exhibits uneasiness.

The indications are that the platform and resolutions will be a tocsin in the Convention for the Presidency, and convey the idea that Grant is pledged beyond a doubt. This may be; but it is stated by those who are intimate with Grant, that he considers himself the property of the administration until he takes Richmond and destroys Lee's army, and then he is public property.

The Private Secretaries of his Excellency the President are here, busy as mortals well can be.

The Ohio delegation are pressing ex-Governor Dennison very strong for President of the Convention. It now looks as though they would succeed.

The New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut delegations all oppose the renomination of Hamlin. The latter delegation probably take that course on account of Hamlin's part in securing the appointment of Gideon Welles as Secretary of the Navy against their wishes. Maine is the only New England delegation known to be for Hamlin. This fact, which in a measure grows out of the fact that New England Senators are chairmen of the most important committees in the Senate, will, beyond a doubt, throw him. Pennsylvania is still for him, but if dropped will then present Cameron.

The West are urging Dickinson. Johnson is growing weaker. The Seward and Weed men are opposing the move to take the Vice President from New York. It stands in the way of a position in the Cabinet. General W. S. Hancock's name has been started for that position by the latter interest, but the Pennsylvania delegation declare that they do not want him. Weed and his party may yet turn to Hamlin or Cameron to prevent the nominee coming from New York. Tremaine is still urged by the young men in the New York delegation, and has some strength in the West.

Montgomery Blair and Senator Lane were in consultation for a long time in Washington yesterday. The Missouri delegation was the question. It is said that Lane at first went for the claybank or Blair delegation; but his Kansas colleagues repudiated it. Lane, therefore, goes for the charcoal or radical set. It is given out in Washington that Blair will withdraw his delegation and have the others admitted under a sort of patched up compromise.

There are strong indications that the delegations from the States which have been in rebellion will be all rejected. This course is now talked of to get rid of the South Carolina delegation—half white and half black. They desire to shirk the question and prevent committing the party on the miscegenation proposition. It is reported that Senator Lane has decided to lead off in this direction.

Events are crowding thick and fast upon us. Every hour adds to the confusion and increases the muddle.

BALTIMORE, June 6—10 P. M.

The telegraph operator or printer made me say, in my despatch of yesterday, that there were a number of "great" men here. I wrote it "Grant" men. As to the great men, I have been looking all day and have been unable to find them. They are very few and far between among the delegates here. If there are any great men they are so spread out that they are mighty thin. There is a splendid assemblage of small men. "That's about the matter."

The excitement and confusion over the candidate for Vice President has assumed all manner of forms to-day. It has been a spicy and interesting muddle. The New England delegation were nearly unanimous against Hamlin this morning, and the tide was strongly setting in for Dickinson. The dropping of Hamlin, opens a fight in Maine between him and Fessenden for the United States Senate. Fessenden was telegraphed for, and has been moving heaven and earth to secure the nomination of Hamlin, in order to keep the coast clear for himself for Senator for another term. He has succeeded in changing the front of a large number of delegates, which, taken in connection with the contest in the New York delegation, and the uncertainty that existed as to their decision, has turned the tide strongly in favor of the old ticket, and makes the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin almost positive. If this is accomplished it will be a great relief to the Seward and Weed party.

The Pennsylvania delegation met in caucus this afternoon, and unanimously decided for the renomination of both Lincoln and Hamlin. It was understood that if Hamlin was set aside the entire delegation should then present Cameron. Thaddeus Stevens was endorsed for permanent President of the Convention. The Missouri contested delegation was talked over, but no decision arrived at. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution virtually rejecting the delegations from all those States which have no representation in Congress. This was debated for some time, and on a vote postponing the decision until to-morrow Mr. Cameron gave the casting vote in favor of postponing.

The Pennsylvania delegation presents a united front, and will be one of the most influential delegations in the Convention. They adopted a resolution for the insertion of a plank in the platform amending the constitution forever prohibiting slavery. If the Committee on Resolutions do not report it, Cameron is instructed to offer it in the Convention.

The New York delegation met this evening, and recommended John A. King for permanent President of the Convention. Raymond declined it. George W. Curtis was nominated for secretary. The vote for the nomination of Lincoln was unanimous. A lengthy squabble took place on the candidate for Vice President. A ballot was finally taken, and Hamlin received twenty-eight votes, Dickinson sixteen, Tremain six, Johnson eight—balance scattering. No person received a majority. The caucus then adjourned until to-morrow without any further action. This result would look as though Weed would carry his point, and prevent the Vice President from being taken from New York, thus leaving the coast clear for Seward in the Cabinet.

The Ohio delegation voted for Lincoln, but took no action on Vice President, although most of them were for a new deal.

Illinois and Indiana both passed over the same question. Massachusetts was silent, but it is now understood that the tide in that State has turned for Hamlin. Pennsylvania leading off for Hamlin, and the failure of New York to agree, has, with Fessenden's operations, caused a complete change of front. It may take another turn to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge has been finally settled upon for temporary chairman. Lane, of Kansas, desired that position, but was unable to secure it. The permanent President is doubtful; almost every State has a candidate.

The radical Missouri delegation will undoubtedly be admitted, and all delegations from the Southern States rejected.

A circular has been generally circulated headed, "Queries for Abraham's Friends," which has created considerable sensation.

The National Covenant of Loyal Leagues has been in session all day. It has adopted no resolutions or platform. Its session was secret; but several important points have transpired. They will leave their members free to vote for any loyal candidate for President and other official positions. That point is significant, in view of the generally conceded result of the Convention to-morrow. They recommend equal protection to all classes of soldiers, for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, forever prohibiting slavery by constitutional amendment, and for sustaining the government in the suppression of the rebellion. Considerable was said in regard to the colonization of the negro, elevation of the race, and measures for their development, but nothing definite was decided upon on this point, nor will there be. They have another meeting to-morrow.

The Republican Convention meets at twelve o'clock.

Governor Andrew is not here. His alternate is to act for him. Among the notables present are Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, McClure, Ketchum and Judge Lewis, from Pennsylvania; Thurlow Weed, John A. and Preston King, Dickinson and Tremain, of New York. Greeley has not turned up. Ex-Governors Tod and Dennison, of Ohio; Mr. Maynard and Colonel Crawford, of Tennessee; Dr. Breckinridge and Colonel Burge, of Kentucky; Fessenden, Lane of Kansas, and Morgan of the United States Senate, with a large sprinkling of Congressmen. Pot Halstead, of New Jersey, is the busiest man here. A crowd gathered in front of the Ohio delegation, at Barnum's, and were entertained with Lincoln speeches by members of that delegation.

The Salem, Ark., Guerilla Story Untrue.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1864.

A despatch to headquarters from Rolla says:—The report of the burning of a train and the killing of a number of refugees, near Salem, Arkansas, by a party of guerillas, seems to be unfounded, a portion of the men sent out to look after the train having arrived there.

Theatrical.

THE OLYMPIC.

That good, jolly old fairy spectacle, Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, was revived at this theatre last evening, before a crowded house. There was a great deal of unnecessary and vexatious delay before the curtain rose and between the acts; but the piece was so finely produced when it did begin, that we have no heart to complain about the waits.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of Aladdin are all new and magnificent. If we understand the playbill correctly Mr. J. E. Hayes painted all the scenery, and, if this be so, Mr. Hayes deserves a reputation second to none in the country. Heister or Hilliard might be proud to paint such varied, gorgeous, original and appropriate scenes, and the great Beverly himself could scarcely have done this Oriental drama more justice. Novel machinery, raising and sinking the scenery, assisted in the grand effects of the play. As this is the spectacle of Aladdin, not the burlesque, and there is but small scope for acting in it, we must be pardoned for mentioning the scenery, the new descriptive music, by William Henry, and the splendid costumes, by Flannery, before saying anything of the actors. Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. H. Stoddard and Mr. Charles Parsloe made all the fun possible out of the piece. Mr. Davidge played the magician. The other characters were well enough represented, and the chorus and ballet quite satisfactory.

Aladdin pleased the large audience immensely, and will, no doubt, please many more large audiences for weeks to come. Had it been produced in similar style at Christmas time we should not have hesitated to predict for it half a year's run. Certainly the spectacle has never been so handsomely put upon the stage in this city. Those who like this sort of thing—as who does not, once in a while—will be charmed by the glittering scenes, the rich dresses and the luxurious properties, while Mrs. Wood's humor, Mr. Stoddard's eccentricities and Mr. Parsloe's monkey shines cannot but provoke laughter even in "the heated term."

Arrival of the Gunboat Seneca.

The United States steamer Seneca (gunboat), Lieut. James Parker, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., May 31, and Charleston bar 1st instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—James Parker.
Acting Master—Norman Penfield.
Acting Ensigns—George H. Wood, J. O. Winchester.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—J. Markoe.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Elijah Ward.
Second Assistant Engineers—James Waters, H. H. Burritt, Thomas Lynch.
Master's Mate—John White.

Arrival of the Steamer Bermuda, with Disabled Officers and Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1864.

The steamer Bermuda has arrived from the West Gulf blockading squadron. She brings nineteen officers and thirty-six discharged and disabled men. Spoke the United States ship Hartford, on a cruise. Spoke at sea, schooner Dart, from New Orleans, with fifty passengers, disabled and, was towed to the Southwest Pass.

On her voyage North the Bermuda captured the blockade running sloop Fortunate, off Indian River, Florida, loaded with cotton.

On the 1st inst. an English blockade running steamer was sighted, and the Bermuda chased her over one hundred and twenty miles; but in the darkness the succeeding night she escaped, after the Bermuda had been near enough to open fire upon her. It is supposed the blockade runner would attempt to make for Wilmington, N. C. As the Bermuda had broken one of her propellers she could not make her usual speed in the chase. The escape of the steamer was undoubtedly owing to this fact.

The Bermuda will be repaired in ten weeks and will be again ready to depart.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Internal Revenue Bill by the Senate.

Proposed Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws.

Peruvian Decree Respecting the Spanish Occupation of the Chincha Islands,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Representative Davis, of Maryland, made an unsuccessful effort to-day to have the rules suspended, in order to enable him to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a vindication of the dignity and function of the House with respect to their late expression against French interference in Mexico to establish monarchial institutions. They take issue with the President in the assertion of the principle, through the Secretary of State, that such subjects practically and purely belong to the Executive Department, and not to the national Legislature. The committee claim that Congress have a right to pass upon foreign affairs, either in conjunction with or independently of the Executive.

The report shows that with but a few exceptions it has been the practice for Congress to initiate all proceedings concerning the recognition of new governments, and cites cases in South America and Texas as illustrations, and concludes with a resolution declaring that it is the right and duty of Congress to express themselves as to our foreign policy; and further, that their action ought not to be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The committee nearly unanimously agreed to the report, Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, only dissenting.

PERUVIAN DECREE RESPECTING THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

The State Department having promulgated, on the 27th of last month, a decree of the Peruvian government denying the authority exercised over the Chincha Islands by the Spanish authorities, and stating that cargoes of guano shipped under Spanish authority will be attached according to law in foreign ports, and the proceeds thereof held subject to the orders of the Peruvian government, now makes it known to all it may concern that a protest has been received from the Minister of her Catholic Majesty the Queen accredited to the government of the United States against the consequences, judicial or otherwise, of any such measure on the part of the government of Peru.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The subscriptions to the United States ten-forty loan reported to the Treasury for the week ending June 4, amounted to $4,391,100, and the total subscriptions to that date amounted to $67,017,650. An unusually large proportion is from the country.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House to-day transacted more business than on any previous day for some time past, there being evidently a desire to straighten up matters, in order to afford members an opportunity to visit Baltimore. The House was without a quorum a great portion of the time, and the indications are that there will be little or nothing done for the next three or four days.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The attempt to rush through the House to-day the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law took almost every one by surprise, and it was only by persistent filibustering that the efforts of the republicans were defeated, and a postponement until Monday secured. A stormy debate is expected when the subject next comes up, the democrats having united to oppose it, upon the ground of its tendency to alienate Kentucky and encourage the rebellion.

INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is understood that the Secretary of State will, during the present week, send to the Senate a communication upon the subject of an inter-continental telegraph connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres by way of Behring's Straits. Those who have seen the communication say the writer regards it is settled that the United States cannot neglect to employ telegraphic communication with foreign countries and yet expect to maintain a healthful commerce with them; but the United States cannot hope to inspire respect, confidence and goodwill abroad and to secure peace with foreign States without using the Magnetic Telegraph when it is possible, and that the United States cannot even hope to preserve peace and order at home, much less to maintain a military and naval police on their inland frontiers and around their ocean coast without availing themselves of all possible telegraphic communication.

MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTED.

The following have been appointed midshipmen at the Naval Academy by the President:—Raymond P. Rogers, son of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy; Richard Wainwright, son of the late Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy; William M. Berryman, son of Lieutenant O. H. Berryman, United States Navy; the inventor of deep sea sounding apparatus; Frederick B. Oakley, son of Major Thomas B. Oakley, United States Volunteers; Louis Ashman, son of the late Purser Ashman, United States Navy; Randall Williams, son of Acting Master C. P. Williams, United States Navy; C. H. Venable, son of Gunner T. P. Venable, United States Navy; Gustavus G. Guild, son of Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild, United States Navy. The enlisted boys appointed by the President as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, are William E. Bladen, on board the United States steamer Ottawa; Ellwood H. Hipple, on board the Metacomet; John Frederic Tudor, on board the iron-clad Roanoke.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS FROM WHITE HOUSE.

Over a thousand contrabands arrived here to-day from the White House, and were sent to Colonel Greene's Freedman's Colony. All the men able to work are employed in the Quartermaster's Department. The colony is in a most thriving condition, having three thousand acres under a high state of cultivation, and crops of wheat and rye that promise a harvest valued at ten thousand dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NEW YORK OFFICERS.

The remains of Colonel Drake, One Hundred and Twelfth New York; Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York; Colonel Preston, First Vermont; Colonel Moody and Colonel McConihe, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, killed in the recent battles on the Pamunkey, arrived here to-day, *en route* for New York.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers reported here to-day from the front:—

Colonel Boyd, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonels Alden, 169th New York; Benjamin, 8th New York cavalry; Thompson, 6th Michigan cavalry; Major Birney, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captains Allen, 169th New York; Palmetier, 112th New York; Cox, 40th Massachusetts; Davis and Gale, 99th New York; Cunningham, 32d Massachusetts; Brown, 15th Mass.; Tice, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry; Nash, 44th New York.

Assistant Surgeon Whitman, 5th Pennsylvania reserves.

Lieutenant Burns, 16th Michigan; Blunt, 6th New York cavalry; Wells, 155th Pennsylvania; Hunt, 1st Rhode Island artillery; Osborne, 5th Maryland cavalry; Woodward, 25th Massachusetts; McCormick, 139th New York; Campbell, 9th New York artillery; Taylor, 48th New York; Burroughs, 8th New York cavalry; Sanford, 115th New York; Covell, 81st New York; Lippencott, 45th New York; Dean, 32d Massachusetts; Kingsbury, adjutant 32d Massachusetts; Doyle, 21st Pennsylvania; Bain, 25th Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HURLBUT.

General Hurlbut, formerly commanding the Sixteenth army corps, is in town.

A BIG PRINTING JOB.

The resolution recently passed by Congress, providing for the printing and binding of ten thousand copies of the official reports of the armies of the United States since December 1860, will throw upon the public printing establishment an immense job. It is estimated these reports will make ten volumes of 800 octavo pages.

THE WASHINGTON MAYORALTY ELECTION.

The election to-day passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the close run of the respective candidates. The returns, so far as sent in, indicate that Wallach is re-elected.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (opp.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for a railroad land grant to the Territories of Dacotah and Montana, with a recommendation that it be postponed until the next session as the Committee could not give it due attention. Agreed to.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any recent information he had in relation to the slave trade in Cuba, and what efforts have been made for its suppression.

PRINTING THE ARMY REGISTER.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., a resolution was agreed to, to print five thousand additional copies of the Army Register for the Senate.

SHIP CANAL FROM GREEN BAY TO LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mr. CARLILE, (opp.) of Va., called up the bill to grant lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a ship canal from the head of Green Bay to Lake Michigan. It grants one hundred thousand acres of land for the purpose.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., said the canal would be about one mile and a half long, and would save over one hundred and fifty miles of navigation in the round trip from Chicago.

The bill was passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Finance Committee, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill from the House.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was then resumed. The pending question was on Mr. Collamer's amendment to the seventh section, as amended by the Senate, apportioning the number of assessors and collectors according to the basis of representation of the States in Congress, instead of allowing their appointment by districts, set off at the discretion of the President, &c.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., the stamp duty of fifty cents on passage tickets to a foreign port was made to apply to tickets costing not exceeding thirty-five instead of thirty dollars, with the view of meeting the advance for second class passengers; exceeding thirty-five and not exceeding fifty the tax is one dollar.

The following, offered by Mr. MORGAN, was rejected:—

No tax shall be imposed or collected from any hospital duly incorporated for the relief of the sick; provided the sick and disabled soldiers in the service of the United States, or those who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be entitled to participate in the benefits of such institution gratuitously.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to put the tax on wood screws back to ten per cent ad valorem, as in the original House bill, instead of five per cent as in the Senate amendment.

After some debate, in which the alleged excessive profits and monopoly of the Rhode Island Screw Company were referred to, the amendment were adopted, 19 to 12.

Mr. WILSON moved a new section, imposing a stamp duty of ten per cent on the sales of wares and merchandise of from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, and one-quarter of one per cent on sales of over one hundred dollars. Mr. Wilson thought this stamp duty would give us from twenty to twenty-five million of dollars.

The amendment was, after discussion, rejected.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment taxing incomes from $600 to $5,000 five per cent, and a duty of seven and a half per cent on the excess over five thousand. Adopted, yeas 18 nays 9.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, moved that incomes over $15,000 be taxed ten per cent on the excess. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced an amendment taxing leaf tobacco thirty-five cents per pound. Rejected.

An amendment of Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., providing for the award and payment of losses sustained by loyal citizens during the war, was rejected.

An amendment of Mr. DAVIS, providing that no part of the revenue derived under the act shall be applied to the payment of negro troops, was pending at half-past four, when the Senate took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS addressed the Senate against the employment of negro troops as impolitic and improper, and in opposition to the law of retaliation.

Mr. WILSON, in reply, read a letter from Adjutant General Thomas, recounting the services of the colored troops in the South and Southwest. Mr. Wilson deprecated the amendment at a time when every one would thank God if we had fifty thousand men to send to General Grant.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Md., said whatever might have been his opinion as to the propriety of employing these colored troops at first, he would be opposed to discharging them at the present crisis. He would have this rebellion put down by any force allowed by the rules of civilized warfare.

Mr. DAVIS said his amendment only proposed to take the arms from his hands and use him for laboring purposes. He would have the habiliments of soldiers taken from them and place them in the inferior position designed for them by nature.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the tax of five per cent ad valorem on books, &c., except newspapers. Rejected—8 to 19.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., the lines in the schedules of stamp duties from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and twelve, inclusive, concerning warehouse receipts on merchandise, were stricken out and the following inserted:—"When the merchandise does not exceed five hundred dollars in value, ten cents, when not exceeding one thousand dollars, twenty cents, and twenty cents for every additional thousand."

The bill was then read the third time, and the ayes and noes were called for on its passage, when Mr. DAVIS rose and addressed the Senate on the finances of the government at large and government indebtedness. He estimated that at the end of the fiscal year the public would be thirty-five hundred millions dollars with a necessity for the coming year of eleven hundred millions more.

The bill was then passed—23 to 3.

The nays were Messrs. Davis, Hendricks and Powell.

The Senate, at quarter past ten o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

DEFENCES OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

On motion of Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Me., the select committee on the subject of the defences of the Northeastern frontier was continued during the present Congress.

THE RENDITION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. HUBBARD, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLA MURDERERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerilla murderers, violators of the laws and customs of war, and that class of persons, the sentences to be carried into effect by the commanding generals and commanders of departments. They have power to mitigate punishment to confinement in the penitentiary, but not in cases of sentence of death, or cashiering or dismissal of officers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (opp.) of Wis., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Disagreed to—35 against 67.

Mr. LE BLOND, (opp.) of Ohio, asked why not have the bill printed, that all might examine its provisions?

Mr. GARFIELD said it was printed in the *Globe* two weeks ago.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., wanted the gentleman to state what objection they had to punishing guerillas who fire upon the wounded when in ambulances and lie in wait in ambush for our soldiers?

The bill was passed under the operation of the previous question—72 against 37.

THE CASE OF ARGUELLES.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the recent extradition of a Spanish subject by the action of the Chief Executive of the United States, in the absence of a law or treaty on the subject, was in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the law of nations, and in derogation of the rights of asylum which has ever been a distinguishing feature of our political system.

Mr. COX moved the previous question on its passage.

The question was disagreed to—38 against 57.

Mr. COX moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Disagreed to—41 against 60.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.), of Ill., said this was a case where a man stealer and slave pirate was delivered up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—72 against 46.

SUMMARY TRIAL OF MINOR OFFENCES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the summary trial of minor offences against the United States, which was passed. It authorizes any judge of any district court of the United States to hold special session in cases relative to commercial marine. The sentence on conviction shall not be greater than imprisonment in jail for one year or fine of $500, or both.

COMPENSATION FOR PROCURING CONTRACTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill which was passed, providing that no member of Congress shall, after his election and continuance in office, nor any head of department, or bureau, or clerk, shall receive, or agree to receive, any compensation, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered or to be rendered either by himself or another in proceedings relative to contracts, claims, charges or accusations or other matters, in which the United States is a party before any department, or civil, military or naval commission. Any person thus offending, shall, on conviction, be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined ten thousand dollars, with imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court, and shall be for ever incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the United States.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.

Mr. WILSON also reported the House bill placing contractors for supplies for the army and navy under the laws which relate to those branches of the public service, with a view to fix responsibility and to impose penalties for improper conduct. The bill was passed.

PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING—THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON reported the House bill to prevent the sale, trade or exchange of any false or counterfeit coin, Treasury notes or postal currency. The punishment on conviction to be a fine of five thousand dollars, with hard labor for ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

The bill was passed, and also a bill providing that the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim caused by the destruction or appropriation of property by the army or naval forces engaged in the suppression of the rebellion from the commencement to the close thereof.

The bill provides for the settlement by the proper officers of all claims of loyal citizens for commissary and quartermaster's stores actually furnished.

EXCLUDING TRAITORS FROM THE CIVIL COURTS.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill to exclude traitors and alien enemies from the civil courts of the United States and from the public lands. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS.

Mr. HORAN, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Mr. MALLORY, (opp.) of Ky., said Kentucky was the only State in the Union, as it stands, in which slavery was likely to continue, as Maryland, Missouri and Delaware had taken measures for its abolition. Such being the fact, he desired an opportunity to offer an amendment to secure to Kentucky the benefit of that law.

Mr. MORRIS, who had moved the previous question on the bill, said he would not further yield for such an amendment.

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. STROUSE, (opp.) of Pa., moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday.

The SPEAKER stated the question to the House.

Mr. MALLORY said the Chair did not state the whole motion. It was to allow the Speaker to attend the Baltimore Convention.

The SPEAKER replied—The Chair does not expect to attend that Convention, as he is not a delegate, and his duties are here.

The House refused to adjourn till Wednesday—13 against 97.

Mr. PENDLETON's motion to adjourn till to-morrow was negatived—8 against 88.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., moved that there be a call of the House; but this was disagreed to—28 against 73.

Mr. COX said the House could not this afternoon do justice to this bill, owing to the excitement incident to the Baltimore Convention. The opposition would not consent to its passage. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was likely to aid the rebellion and Jeff. Davis.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the subject be opened for reasonable debate, which, after discussion, was agreed to unanimously. The bill will be the special order for Monday next.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The House, by a vote of 42 yeas against 55 nays, refused to suspend the rules in order that a report might be made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the action of the Executive on the subject of the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico.

VOTE OF THANKS TO COLONEL BAILEY.

On motion of Mr. SLOAN, (rep.) of Wis., the House took up and passed the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. Colonel Bailey, for the relief of the Red river fleet by his engineering skill.

Adjourned.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 29, 1864.

Successful Boat Expedition to Apalachicola—Seven Rebel Boats Captured by Acting Volunteer Lieut. Budd, &c.

By the arrival of the United States steamer from Apalachicola I am enabled to send an account of an exploit of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Budd, commanding the United States steamer Somerset.

On the 12th instant, having received information of a force of rebel boats that had been lurking for a day or two in the vicinity of the United States steamer Adela, blockading the entrance to Apalachicola river, with the design to capture her and carry her into Mobile or burn her, Captain Budd sent the light draft boats belonging to the Somerset and the United States schooner Chambers to land a detachment of troops belonging to the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Hunter, a few miles below Apalachicola. The boats, under command of Acting Ensign E. H. Smith, then proceeded along the shore, so as to be in communication with the troops during their march, in expectation that they would reach the rear of the town by daybreak. Captain Budd himself followed with some launches, and arrived in front of the town at daylight, when he discovered about seventy or eighty of the enemy endeavoring to embark in some boats from the upper end of the wharves. The approach of the first launch, however, caused them to think better of the matter and make a hasty retreat through the town, under fire of a couple of shells from Captain Budd's howitzer. Passing within a short distance of Lieutenant Hunter's force, that officer mistook the rebels for a part of his command, and permitted them to escape up the river road. Captain Budd and his force followed the flying rebels for two miles; but the dense undergrowth and the labyrinth of paths prevented him from overtaking them. But for the mistake of Lieutenant Hunter the whole of the rebels might have been destroyed or made prisoners.

Chase was then given to a force of forty men belonging to the rebel navy, under command of Lieutenant G. W. Swift; but the swiftness of their boats and the approach of night favored their escape. Acting Ensign Smith captured one boat, and Captain Budd six more. Only one escaped. The captured boats all had muffled oars, and were well found in small arms, ammunition and incendiary materials. The rebel naval force numbered about one hundred men, under command of Lieutenant G. W. Swift. The other rebel officers were:—Passed Midshipmen S. P. Blanc, H. L. Vaughan, G. W. Sparks, W. S. Hogue and O. T. Scharf; Assistant Paymaster M. L. Bothers, Assistant Surgeon M. Ford, First Assistant Engineer L. Campbell, Third Assistant Engineer A. Le Blanc, Master's Mate C. Frazer. The following officers volunteered on the expedition:—Colonel D. P. Holland, aid to the Governor of Florida; Surgeon Cherry, First Georgia regulars; Signal Officer N. G. Sparks, of Captain Blunt's Bonneau's battalion.

Thomas McLean, Anthony Murray and James Anderson, citizens of Apalachicola, were sent here as prisoners on board the Honduras. McLean acted as a spy, and, mistaking the Union troops for rebels, gave them full information of the number and disposition of the rebel forces. Murray and Anderson were scouts in the employ of Swift. The rebels ran like sheep, without firing a shot.

The Turf.

PATERSON (N. J.) SPRING RACE MEETING.

The Paterson races commence to-day with a run at mile heats for a purse of $200, to be followed by what is said to be the great feature of the meeting—the Jersey derby of [illegible] entrance, [illegible] dash, for which there are thirty-two entries. The sports will close with two mile heats for a post stake of $500.

City Intelligence.

OPENING OF THE BROOKLYN, BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The road of this new line having been completed, the formal opening will take place to-morrow.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Michael Coleman, aged twenty-eight, a watchman on board bark Princeton, fell overboard between twelve and one o'clock night before last, striking his head on a fender, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

COLLISION AND SCALDING CASUALTY.—Last Friday night the brig Santiago ran into the steamer Fairbanks at sea, and, striking her amidships on the starboard side, drove a brace of the boiler which was fastened to the deck beam into the boiler, thereby allowing the steam to escape through the aperture, filling the lower and main decks. Michael Kenney, a fireman on board the steamer, was in the fire room at the time and escaped to the lower engine room, where he was shortly afterwards found lying on the floor, scalded in a terrible manner. Death subsequently ensued. Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest on the body of Kenney, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, and a native of Ireland. He was a single man and the chief support of his aged parents who live in the Old Country.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.—Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Michael Coleman, late a night watchman employed on board the bark Princeton, lying at the foot of Market street, East river, who was drowned late on Sunday night by falling off the dock while attempting to go on board the vessel. The deceased cried for help, but none could reach him in time to save his life. The jury rendered a verdict of death by accidental drowning. Coleman was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland. He lived at 132 Cherry street.

Police Intelligence.

BREAKING INTO A STABLE AND STEALING HARNESS.—Mr. Anthony Arnoux, doing business at 697 Broadway, appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday and preferred a charge of burglary against a young man named William Keeley. In his affidavit Mr. Arnoux sets forth that on the night of the 12th ult. Keeley broke into his stable, No. 96 West Twenty-eighth street, and stole four sets of harness, valued at about $400. Suspicion subsequently fell upon Keeley, and to save himself he fled to Philadelphia, taking the stolen harness with him. The Philadelphia police arrested him with the property in his possession, whereupon detective King went for the prisoner and brought him to this city. The accused was taken before the magistrate and locked up for trial, without bail, he pleading guilty to the burglary. It is alleged that Keeley was an active participator in the riots of last July, and belongs to a gang of thieves and rowdies generally to be found in the vicinity of Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue.

The McClellan Sword.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW HAVEN, June 4, 1864.

Your views in to-day's HERALD in regard to the McClellan fund suits me exactly. It is just what I have been waiting for, and I think many others. I go in for collecting a handsome sum of two or more hundred thousand dollars to be presented to him for the purchase of an estate, as and where he would like best; say take some fifty thousand dollars for the purchase, and enough, which, put to interest, would be sufficient to keep it in proper style and order. I think if properly taken hold of his old Army of the Potomac would almost raise the money. I would do it myself if I could afford it; but every man pay a dollar, and 'twill be like the Prince Albert penny subscription in England—a big pile. Enclosed please find one dollar for whatever is agreed upon, from an

OLD SOLDIER AND CRIPPLE FROM FAIR OAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NORFOLK, Conn., June 1, 1864.

Enclosed please find one dollar, which I offer, with my sympathies, as my "mite" towards buying our noble hero, George B. McClellan, a sword.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CASSVILLE, Ga., May 20, 1864.

Enclosed is one dollar as a donation for the McClellan sword.

GEORGE BURGES.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain Walter R. Robbins, of the First New Jersey cavalry, who was wounded at the Hawes' shop engagement, did not suffer dangerously, and is doing well, as we learn through his brother, who received a despatch to that effect. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Marine Affairs.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, in behalf of the cabin passengers on board the British steamship Virginia, desire to express our acknowledgments to Captain R. W. Grace and his officers for their watchful care and kind attention to us while on our late voyage from Liverpool to New York, and heartily wish them every success.

Captain T. Wilson; Captain Thomas Taylor, N. Y.; Capt. Jos. Johnson, Mass.; Captain George E. Lord, Mass.; Capt. J. M. Furman, N. Y.; J. W. Britton, Conn.; H. B. Gardner, Mass.; E. B. Lewis, Penn.; James Morris, Ohio; F. W. Cowling, Leeds; John Edwards, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1864.

SHERMAN!

The Latest from General Sherman.

The Rebels Discover Sherman's Attempt to Flank Them and March Off.

General Thomas on the Direct Road to Marietta,

&c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix

WASHINGTON, June 6—7 A. M.

To Major General DIX:—

A despatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, half-past three o'clock, at Allatoona creek, states that the enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off.

General McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth, General Thomas on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on the right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them.

The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 6—10 P. M.

To Major General DIX:—

A despatch from General Sherman, dated twelve o'clock noon to-day, at Ackworth, says:—"I am now on the railroad at Ackworth station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Despatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6, 1864.

The many reports, to the effect that General Sherman is south of Marietta, which have reached you, are all without foundation. His headquarters this morning were at Ackworth, Ga., six miles south of Allatoona, on the railroad, and about twelve miles from Marietta. The line of the army crosses the railroad seven miles from Marietta, where the enemy is posted, and we hold the approaches from the north to Marietta. The line is at no point further than seven miles from the town.

The Allatoona passes were turned successfully, though after extensive skirmishing along the whole line. The operations of flanking the gaps ended with the battle of May 28, at Dallas, of which you have had details, and resulted in our changing front and forming line at Allatoona. Hooker's and Howard's corps, and Johnson's division of Palmer's, were engaged in the heavy skirmishing which accompanied those movements, and all lost heavily. These skirmishes are the same reported by the enemy as the battle of New Hope.

General Howard was wounded in the foot on May 28. General Johnson had two ribs broken by a piece of shell. Major Hanson, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, was killed. Captain Stinson, Aid-de-Camp to General Johnson, was mortally wounded.

In all the fights we have had the advantage. No general battles have yet taken place.

Johnston opposes a strong rear guard to Sherman, retarding his advance as much as possible, it is believed for the purpose of relieving his supplies and getting munitions of war from Atlanta and Augusta against that of Sherman in a pitched battle, or suffer himself to be invested, since he can entertain no hope of the confederacy sending an army to raise the siege which would follow, and which, in view of the relative strength of the opposing armies, would inevitably result in his capitulation.

General Sherman, at Ackworth, is in railroad and telegraphic communication with Chattanooga, and in this respect his campaign is without a parallel. His communications are intact, and the army has plenty to eat and is in fine condition.

The impatient public must recognize that the magnitude of the movements now going on under Sherman require time, and not imagine him, for some days still, in Atlanta.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Evacuation of Marietta.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy, May 22.]

The recent order to move stores, &c., from Marietta, which has given some little alarm to our citizens, was issued because of the possibility of that place being temporarily uncovered by our army while manœuvreing, and not because of any existing intention to bring the army lines nearer Atlanta. This is derived from unquestionable official sources, and may be depended upon.

The army is in motion—slowly retrograding from the Etowah. A calm pervades it like that of the dignified repose which rests upon the features of the Commander-in-Chief. The federals will find it "still as the breeze but dreadful as the storm."

There is less reason for apprehension of raids than has existed throughout the campaign. Our position is strengthened as our line of communication is shortened, and with the enemy vice versa. Our confidence in the army and General Johnston increases with every hour that the campaign progresses, and the peculiar fitness of our present Commander-in-Chief for the position he holds is daily attested by his admirable skill and cool discretion and valor.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1864.

The California end of the Pacific railroad is now finished and in running order for thirty-one miles from Sacramento. Workmen are engaged on the next section of thirty miles.

The National Freedmen's Relief Association have perfected their organization here, and contributions are coming in. It is expected that $100,000 will be realized in this city.

The steamer John L. Stephens has arrived from Mexican ports with $143,918 in specie, and 532 sacks of silver ore.

Trade of all kinds has been dull during the past week. Mining stocks are lower than ever.

An armed party has been fitted out in Humboldt mining county to hunt and punish a band of Indian murderers.

Obituary.

COLONEL ORLANDO H. MORRIS, SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

This gallant officer is among those reported killed before Richmond last Friday. When the rebellion broke out Colonel Morris was a promising young lawyer of this city. He took a great interest in military affairs, and assisted in the organization of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was commissioned its major in November, 1861. He served as such throughout the Peninsular campaign. Colonel Pinckney having resigned just before the first battle of Fredericksburg, and the Lieutenant Colonel (Bull) being killed in that action, Major Morris was promoted to the colonelcy. He led his regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg was wounded while bearing aloft the colors. At the recent Metropolitan Fair in this city the Colonel was presented with a sword valued at five hundred dollars. When the present campaign commenced he was on recruiting service, but, without waiting to be relieved, immediately proceeded to join his regiment at the front. The Sixty-sixth is attached to Hancock's corps, and has been conspicuous in the late terrific battles under Grant and in the attack which resulted in the capture of General Johnson and his division. Colonel Morris was a son of General Wm. L. Morris, and was a brave and high minded Christian soldier and gentleman.

Count Joannes vs. John Clancy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

JUNE 6.—*George Jones vs. John Clancy.*—In this case the defendant moved that, inasmuch as the plaintiff was a non-resident, that he be compelled to file securities to abide the result of the suit. Judge Cardozo decided the motion in favor of the defendant, and rendered the following opinion:—

I think the plaintiff must be required to file securities for costs, as a non-resident. I am aware that he swears that he has become a resident of this city, but his affidavit, as well as his statement in open court before me, concedes that, at all events, until recently, he was a resident of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. I think he ought to have shown, under these circumstances, when and where he effected a change of residence, in order that the Court, and not he, may determine whether he has, in fact and in good faith, become a resident of this city; and his general oath to that conclusion is not enough.

Motion that the plaintiff file securities for costs, and that his proceedings in this action be stayed in the meantime, be granted, with $10 costs to the defendant.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Heavy Rebel Battery at Columbus, Ark.—Steamers Fired Upon, &c.

MEMPHIS, June 4, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamer Arthur we have Vicksburg advices to the evening of the 1st.

The Arthur was fired into at Columbia, Ark., by a battery of nine guns, six and twelve pounders. Seventeen shots took effect, raking her fore and aft. She was also riddled with musket balls two miles below the battery. Two men were killed, and one severely wounded.

The Louisville came up and engaged the battery; but they took no notice of her, directing their fire upon the Arthur until she was out of range. Three of the Marine brigade boats were lying on the opposite shore just below the battery.

The steamers Henry Orme and James O. Watson passed down immediately after the Arthur passed, and received the full fire of the batteries; but got by without being disabled.

It is reported that several thousand infantry are supporting the battery.

General Canby is still at Vicksburg, engaged in reorganizing his forces.

General Slocum's forces are actively engaged inland.

Brigadier General McArthur and staff came on the Arthur, *en route* to report to General McPherson.

Military.

TROOPS FOR GARRISON DUTY IN OUR HARBOR.

A detachment of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, Sixth brigade, General Hamilton, joining one from the Eighteenth regiment, Seventh brigade, General Ryder, of Westchester county, left Flushing on the 5th inst. for Fort Richmond, on garrison duty, replacing the Thirty-seventh regiment, whose term of service expired on that day.

The detachment, numbering about six hundred and fifty men, was under command of Colonel Burtis, of the Fifteenth regiment (formerly of the Excelsior Brigade), with Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, of the Sixteenth regiment, as Acting Lieutenant Colonel; C. D. Wagstaff as Adjutant, and Captain Charles Kneeland, Jr., of the Sixth brigade staff, as Quartermaster.

FIELD DAY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANITARY FAIR.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., New York, June 2, 1864.

This regiment will proceed to East New York on Tuesday, 7th inst., for practice in field evolutions. Regimental line in Lafayette place, at half-past eight o'clock A. M.

Blank cartridges will be furnished the men before leaving the armory.

Quartermaster McCleenachan will arrange for the transportation from Fulton ferry.

The band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the morning hour of parade.

The commandant of the regiment announces with great pleasure the following report of the treasurer, in reference to the contributions of the members for the relief of the noble sick and wounded of our army:—

NEW YORK, May 1, 1864.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Chairman of Committee on Metropolitan Fair:—

SIR—The following amounts were received by the treasurer, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission:—

Field and staff	$190 00
First company	528 00
Second company	1,850 00
Third company	463 00
Fourth company	570 50
Fifth company	544 00
Sixth company	1,816 00
Seventh company	621 00
Eighth company	630 00
Ninth company	743 00
Tenth company	573 00
Non-commissioned staff	55 00
Total	$8,583 50

TREASURER'S OFFICE, METROPOLITAN FAIR, April 22, 1864.

Captain EMMONS CLARK, Treasurer of the Seventh regiment:—

SIR—The Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair begs to acknowledge the receipt of $8,583 50, from the members of the Seventh regiment, and to express the gratification with which the contribution has been received from a regiment so much respected at home, and who have done so much through their officers and collectively, to vindicate the honor of the flag in the field.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

By order of Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

FIELD DAY OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order has been issued relative to the above regiment:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., June 1, 1864.

The infantry companies of this regiment, with the exception of Company A, are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, Centre Market, in full fatigue on Tuesday, [illegible], for battalion drill.

Line will be formed on Grand street, right on Broadway, at twelve o'clock M., sharp.

The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to the time of formation.

The drill will commence at three P. M. precisely.

By order of Colonel J. M. VARIAN.

T. A. VAN TASSEL, Adjutant.

Military Anniversary at Boston.

BOSTON, June 6, 1864.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated its two hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary to-day with more than ordinary spirit and display. Rev. F. B. Thayer preached the anniversary sermon. Captain James A. Fox, a veteran of the Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteers, was commissioned by Governor Andrew as commander for the ensuing year, vice Colonel Cowdin, whose term has expired.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned until June 13. Part 2—Adjourned until Wednesday, June 8. Part 3—Cause on, no calendar made up.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 2061, 2933, 4015, 3763, 4013, 3399, 3995, 3869, 4003, 3573, 3463, 3465, 1975, 3701, 3619. Part 2—Nos. 3310, 3698, 3772, 3362, 3464, 2372, 3636, 3400, 3236, 3644, 3646, 3386, 2844, 2274, 3826.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Adjourned until Thursday. Part 2—Adjourned until Wednesday.

Tell us, Good Reader, Why Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS resembles this column of conundrums? Answer by the reader—Because everybody is tickled with it.

There are many roads to popularity in New York, and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is in possession of every avenue—including Madison and the Fifth.

After July 1 the Price of "Her Majesty" Champagne will be raised to $25 per case of quarts. WM. HENRY WARD, 67 Exchange place.

All Farmers and Dwellers Upon the farm lands of America are invited to test the sincerity of the following testimonial:—

NEW LOTS, L. I., June 1, 1864.

S. STEINFELD.—DEAR SIR—You will forward me, according to my annual custom for the last eight years, one case of French Cognac Bitters, which I design for my family use, as I conceive it to be—and my neighbors join with me in my opinion—the most grateful and efficacious preventive and remedy I have been able to find for Agues, Chills, Fevers, Diarrhœa and every other complaint incidental to a farmer's life. It is the only medicine I use on my premises, and I cordially recommend it to every cultivator of the soil, be it where it may, as a homestead remedy, which no husbandman should be without. Yours, &c.,

STEPHEN L. VANDEVEER.

The French Cognac Bitters are sold by the sole agent and importer, S. STEINFELD, 70 Nassau street, New York, wholesale and retail.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 439 Broadway and druggists everywhere.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Sons, Meerschaum Manufacturers, removed from Broome street to 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

After Swallowing Enough Sarsaparilla decoction to turn your blood to water, buchu extract to destroy your virile powers, and Indian doctors' roots until you feel like burying yourself instead of the hatchet, call and consult Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division street, New York, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 at night. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis.

Boots and Shoes.—The Largest Assortment in the city of good Boots, Shoes, &c., for ladies, gentlemen and children, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway and 150 Fulton street.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Preservers—To strengthen and improve the sight of old and young, by day and night, without pain or fatigue. Highly recommended by the medical faculty. SEMMONS', Oculists' Optician, 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond street.

Brilliant and Powerful Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the field, sea, opera and tourist's use—compact, portable and efficient. A splendid assortment at SEMMONS', Oculists' Optician 669½ Broadway, under Lafarge House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.—All Styles, at present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, 81 Nassau street and 604 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail—No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Cartes de Visite, Eight for $1.—Notice the advantage. I sit all until suited. Proofs five minutes after sitting. VAUGHN'S, 129 Bowery.

Deafness, Disease of the Eyes and Catarrhal affections receive the usual undivided attention of Dr. CADWELL, Oculist and Aurist, 24 Clinton place, Eighth street, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Cross eye instantly removed.

Deafness, Catarrh, and all Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Air Passages, successfully treated by DRS. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Advance on Richmond—Operations in Georgia—News from Central America, Mexico, Cuba, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at eleven o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and will contain full details, from our special correspondents, of the Movements, Battles and Victories of the Union forces in their advance on the rebel capital, the latest particulars of the Operations of General Sherman's Forces in Georgia; Interesting News from General Butler's Department; Particulars of the Explosion of four monster Torpedoes at Newbern, N. C.; an account of the Collision and Sinking of the Steamship Pocahontas near Cape May; late news from Central America, Mexico, Cuba, &c.; and all other interesting or important news of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 338—June 6, 1864.

69, 16, 46, 5, 15, 31, 60, 72, 39, 40, 74, 57, 55, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 339—June 6, 1864.

67, 66, 18, 42, 55, 45, 58, 21, 7, 73, 20, 30.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.

SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 269—June 6, 1864.

64, 60, 52, 47, 76, 61, 46, 38, 37, 53, 7, 20, 22, 59.

CLASS 270—June 6, 1864.

8, 62, 52, 44, 19, 12, 26, 10, 34, 73, 75, 51.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.

LIBRARY, EXTRA CLASS 113—June 6, 1864.

5, 21, 38, 73, 43, 31, 24, 56, 27, 57, 55, 46, 23, 54.

CLASS 114—June 6, 1864.

26, 33, 71, 36, 78, 23, 43, 25, 44, 50, 5, 56.

Official Circulars in Shelby College Lottery furnished by SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., New York Post office.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Prizes Cashed in all Legal Lotteries.— Information given or sent. J. R. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, room 6, New York.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JAKE, 176 Broadway, New York city.

Royal Havana Lottery.—40 Per Cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Fifty per Cent premium paid for prizes. Information given. Doubloons wanted. ALECK & CO., Brokers, Nos. 34 and 36 Pine street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official Drawing of May 23 on another page. TAYLOR & CO.

Lottery Tickets Cashed—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1.

Decay of the Teeth Arises from Various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders containing mineral or deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the long botanical research which terminated in the greatest discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth and gums and purifying the breath—FRAGRANT SOZODONT. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, proprietors, 218 Greenwich street, New York. 75 cents per bottle.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE

CURED.

CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at his consulting rooms, 815 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Tan, Sunburn, Flesh Worms and all Skin Deformities cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, at his depot, No. 453 Broadway.

Gouraud's Lectures on Chemistry.

NO. V.

It is not long since a new article was added to the Materia Medica, entitled Aconite, as it is made from the aconitum trenolus, or wolf's bane. So expensive is the mode of its preparation, therefore, is worth twelve hundred dollars, a pound nineteen thousand two hundred dollars, and a ton would cost not less than forty-three millions and eight thousand dollars. And yet, valuable as is this preparation, what is its worth compared with

GOURAUD'S EXTRAORDINARY ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP?

the only true creator and conservator of Beauty—operating as it does, like magic in the removal of Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Eruptions, Redness, Roughness, Chaps, Cracks, &c. This wonderful soap is so soothing and softening that no mother ought to neglect using it to wash her infant with. It is also delightful for shaving. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparations can be had at his new depot, 453 Broadway, below Grand street.

Geo. Carey Has this Day and During the month of June reduced his rich Black Silk Circulars, Basques, Mantillas and Sacques—a reduction of twenty-five per cent from former prices. All the above Goods are his own manufacture. GEO. CAREY, 304 and 306 Canal street, and 475 Broadway (late Charles Street & Co.)

Geo. Carey Has this Day and for the month of June, reduced all his imported Paris made Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars and Basques fully forty per cent from former prices, so as to make a total clearance for fall and winter importations. GEO. CAREY, 304 and 306 Canal street, and 475 Broadway (late Charles Street & Co.)

George Carey's Llama and Pusher Lace Points, Square Shawls, Bournous and Talmas are now selling fully forty per cent lower than the premium upon gold, so as to make room for fall and winter Goods. Prices $25, $30, $34, $35, $40, $50, $60, $65, $70, $72 50, $74, $90, $100, $120, $125, $130, $140 each; former prices from $40 to $175 each. GEO. CAREY, 304 and 306 Canal street, and 475 Broadway (late Charles Street & Co.)

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway, New York.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low foreheads or any part of the body. Warranted, at his new depot, 453 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway.

In Taste, as in Morals, 'tis Plain,

Our ideas should be thoroughly orthodox;

And, therefore, though rivals complain,

We should buy our spring Chapeaux of the hatter, KNOX.

Jewelry and Watches

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

Keep Cool.—Summer Undershirts and Drawers.—Gauze, Merino, Lisle, Linen and Muslin, at $1 50. T. W. MOODY, 173 Broadway (Howard Hotel).

Lyon's Periodical Drops,

THE GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.

A scientifically prepared fluid preparation, under direction of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., New Haven, Connecticut, will be found to be an infallible [illegible] irregularities and much better than any female pills, powders or nostrums. Its popularity is indicated by the sale of 25,000 bottles in six months. It is safe at all times, except when expressly forbidden in the directions that accompany each bottle.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle. Or it can be obtained by addressing the general agents, adding for postage 50 cents additional.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Conn.; DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, General Agents.

No More Gray Hair or Baldness—Forty-five years' constant study. Consultation free, by Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor place.

Pastilles de Florence.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin should use Madame LEWENBERG'S Pastilles de Florence. Sold by druggists and at 690 Broadway.

Patent Wire Railings, Window Guards, &c., formerly made by the late firm of Hutchinson & Wickersham, now manufactured exclusively by CHASE & CO., 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters is the Only exhilarant beverage in the world followed by no [illegible] reaction.

Rene's African Fever and Ague Cure— Not a cure all, but a sure cure for Fever and Ague. Depot 69 Liberty street, up stairs.

We Would Call Attention to the Sale of valuable Lots on West Forty ninth street, near Sixth avenue, New York, and Lots on Pacific and Dean streets, Brooklyn, near Powers street, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

1,000 American Views, Niagara, &c.— Photographic, beautiful, large size. Important to travellers. For sale at HOLMES' Gallery, 399 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.—THE DIFFICULTY of the cutters of Sonneborn & Co. is adjusted satisfactorily, the employer's complying with the cutters' demand, discharging the non-society man. By order of the Society. JACOB DANTON, Secretary.

Died.

GRIFFITH.—On Monday, June 6, LOUISA A. GRIFFITH, aged 64 years, widow of Alexander H. Griffith.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the Anthon Memorial church, in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Second Page.]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—TO RENT, IN HAMILTON Park, several new Houses, beautifully located and view unsurpassed, containing gas and all the modern conveniences. Particularly adapted to merchants doing business in the city. T. BOND 122 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN BROADway and Sixth avenue. Apply at 56 West Thirty third street, of E. D. LAWRENCE, or on the premises, 47 West Twenty seventh street. Boarding house keepers need not apply.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen, without board, a large, well furnished third story Front Room and Hall Room, together or separate. Gas and bath. Location unexceptionable. Apply at 206 East Tenth street.

A HOUSE, WITH 25 ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER FOR boarding or other purposes. 15 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Inquire of R. C. ADAIR, 124 Washington street. Possession immediately; $60 per month.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, TO let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a small private family. Inquire for four days at 432 Hudson street, second floor.

A LARGE TWO STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT House to let; eleven rooms, fine yard; rent $750; for lease extra $50; or the Parlor Floor will be let, with back Basement; rent $30 per month. Inquire at 195 Prince st.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE TO LET—ESTABlished twenty-five years. Apply at R. H. GIBBONS & CO.'S Real Estate offices, 28 East Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENtleman only, without board. Apply at No. 6 Abingdon square.

A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK ROOM, ON THE second floor, furnished, with closets, bath, gas, &c., to let to single gentlemen, together or separately, without board. References exchanged. 235 West Nineteenth street.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, IN a first class brown stone house; all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address G. H. B., care of B. Lockwood, box 28 Chatham square Post office.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, on the second floor, to let, without board, in Thirty-sixth street, a few doors west of Broadway; private family, without children; bath and all modern improvements. Private breakfast if required. Apply at 132 Thirty-sixth street (new number).

A SEGAR AND LIQUOR STORE TO LET.—THE FIXtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 175 Wooster street.

A RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD ROOM, FURNISHed, to let—$30 guests to victual. In one of the largest hotels down town. Billiards alone pay rent. Apply to M. SMITH, Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH FIRST CLASS STORE FIXtures, at 325 Second avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Only a good baker need apply at the above place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT.—ONE AT Fermont, on high ground; house (13 rooms) barn and 14 acres. Two at Port Chester, ten minutes' from depot. One at Jamaica, L. I., house, barn and 7 acres.
O. A. KISSAM, 30 Pine street, basement.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE family would let a neatly furnished Room to a single gentleman, without board. Terms moderate. Apply at 172 West Twenty fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TILL NOVEMBER 1, on West Twenty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; three story English basement. Rent $150 per month. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAmily, to gentlemen, without board. Apply at 76 St. Mark's place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen only. Call at No. 10 Clinton place.

FIVE VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET by a private family, to gentlemen only, without board, at 298 Hudson street, corner of Spring street.

FOR RENT—A BILLIARD HALL AND FIXTURES, containing six Phelan Tables. For information, address box 781 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH TEN ACRES OF GROUND, to let—at Clifton, Staten Island, near St. John's church, one mile below Vanderbilt landing. Rent $350. Apply to GEO. B. RIPLEY, 23 Wall street.

NO. 50 TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, without meals. Location desirable, near Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

OFFICE TO LET—IN PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKman, suitable for an Importer, agent or broker. One Loft to go with same if required; loft 25x50. Address E. D., Herald office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—ROOMS, WITH STEAM Power, well lighted, the power steady, to rent, in building Nos. 61 and 63 Elizabeth street, corner of Hester street. Apply to the Engineer, on the premises, or of THOMAS BURTON, No. 96 Maiden lane, up stairs.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY.—NOS. 63 AND 65 Prince street. To let, large Rooms, with extra light, Power, Steam, Hoistway and Heating Pipes. A large Basement in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER, 1 TO 20 HORSE.—A LARGE, Light Room and Basement on Canal street, near Broadway. Inquire of P. J. IMSLEY, engineer, 102 Walker st.

STATEN ISLAND.—A COTTAGE, WITH THREE LOTS and fruit, pleasantly situated, to let, for the year, on reasonable terms. Also a finely Furnished House at New Brighton for the season. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON,
No. 6 Wall street, basement.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET.—STORE AND FIRST Floor 419½ Sixth avenue, with fixtures complete. Suitable for dry goods or millinery. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at 423 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, a very convenient House, furnished, beautifully situated near the landing; a quantity of fruit trees and good garden ground; rent $400 for the season. Apply to O. J. DESPARD, 35 Wall street, or at 70 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms. Low rent. Nos. 224 and 226 West Twenty first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
T. G. ARNOLD.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, to a gentleman, without board. References exchanged. 46 East Nineteenth street.

TO LET—PART OF STORE AND FIXTURES, NO. 28 William street, in the vicinity of the Board of Brokers, suitable for most any business. Rent low. Apply to F. BELLOWS, in the store.

TO LET—THE LEASE OF A SMALL STORE TWO doors from Broadway, opposite the City Hall, for sale. Address L. D., Herald office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HALL BEDROOM, FURnished, in a private family, without board, suitable for a single gentleman. Rent low. Apply at 108 West Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS DEEP, with front Basement; large yard, plenty of fruit; in the vicinity of Central Park. Apply at GILSEY'S segar store, 139 Broadway.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR IN HOUSE No. 101 West Twenty fifth street; water and gas on each floor. None but respectable families, without children, need apply. Reference required.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and Bedroom; gas and bath; no objection to a milliner, dressmaker or dentist; good location, convenient to restaurants and all parts of the city by car or stage. Apply at 329 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF GUNTHER'S HOtel (formerly Philadelphia House), 145 and 147 Bowery, between Grand and Broome streets, containing thirteen private supper rooms, one large saloon, one public room, all completely and elegantly furnished; bar and barroom, pantry, closets, gas fixtures and other appurtenances, all in good and perfect order. This is a rare opportunity, seldom offered. Inquire on the premises, between 1 and 6 o'clock. Ladies' and gentlemen's supper rooms.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, IN COMPLETE ORDER; suitable for a hotel or boarding house. To a suitable party $1,500 would be loaned.
HAYWARD & DEMAREST, 171 Broadway, room 4.

TO LET—UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, TO A small family, the second Floor of house 327 East Fortieth street, near Second avenue, with hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, A FURNISHED FRONT Room, on first floor, at 205 West Forty second street, a few doors west of Broadway. Also other pleasant Rooms to let, with Board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FURNISHED Rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; location one block west of Broadway. Address for one week [A Home, station A, New York Post office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEAsantly situated near the landing in Astoria, L. I., suitable only for a small family. Rent moderate. Immediate possession. Address F. H., Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A DESIRable Cottage, with river front; contains eight large rooms. Rent $300. Apply to WM. SEELY or G. G. MECKLEM, 96 Warren street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, without Board, in a private family. Reference required. Apply at 223 West Twenty-seventh st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, desirably located, on the banks of the Hudson, and on Staten Island, near the landings, and in the interior. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine street.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWer, at 196 West Forty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITHout board, a third story front Room and closet, in a private family, on Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with gas, bath, &c., without board, in a private house, centrally located; references exchanged. Address L. M. N., Union square Post office.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—LOFTS, IN CHAMBERS street, near Broadway. For sale, a Sash Light Partition, thirty feet long, with cornice, suitable for an office. Inquire of J. BAYLEY, 46 John street.

TO RENT—IN SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue, a desirable three story brick House, with all the modern improvements. Rent $400. For particulars address A. T. Abbott, box 2,172 Post office.

TO STRANGERS AND OTHERS.—AT NO. 84 NINTH street, west of University place, to let, elegantly furnished Apartments, without Board, suitable for families or gentlemen, by the week or month. House first class.

TWO STALLS TO LET—ON FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twelfth street, in a private stable containing only three stalls. One groom could attend all. Address R. M. D., box 114 Herald office.

THREE ROOMS TO LET—FOR FAMILIES, LARGE and cool, in the splendid boarding house, No. 63 Irving place, corner of East Eighteenth street. One of the rooms can be let to a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, for $18 per week.

WITH STEAM POWER.—TO LET, THE FIRST AND Second Lofts of building 282 and 284 Seventh avenue, 25x100 feet. Full lighted and steady power. Inquire of WINTON, COYLE & ... 282, 284 and 290 Seventh avenue, ...

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT CLIFTWOOD HOTEL, ON RARITAN BAY, 1½ hour from New York, by steamers foot of Murray and Barclay streets—Pleasant Rooms; fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing and stabling. Terms moderate. Apply at 176 Bleecker street or at the hotel.

BATH HOTEL, L. I., WILL BE OPENED JUNE 10, for the reception of transient guests and permanent boarders; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island cars, every half hour, from 7 A. M. till 11 P. M.; fare twelve cents. F. O'Grady, of the Stevens House, New York, is associated with the proprietor in the management of the House. GEO. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
The examination at the Military Academy commenced June 1. Three Cottages to rent. COZZENS BROTHERS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite Summer Resort will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HOTEL—NATIONAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 25 upon the European plan; rooms $1 to $3 per day; restaurant open at all hours; all the delicacies of the season can be procured. This Hotel has undergone a thorough repair, and will be entirely refurnished. Parties desiring to secure good rooms are requested to call at Madison Square Hotel, Twenty first street and Broadway, N. Y., where all information can be obtained. Wanted, for the above hotel, the following help:—Office clerks, stewards, cooks, chambermaids, laundrymaids, housekeepers, waiters, porters, bell boys and yardmen. Also, to let, Billiard Room, Barber Shop, Tenpin Alley and Stable. Apply at Madison Square Hotel, Twenty-first street and Broadway.
D. P. PETERS.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J., IS NOW open for the reception of visitors. Those desiring choice rooms will make early application. Splendid bathing, fishing, &c. Steamers ply daily, leaving foot of Murray street at 4 P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. For particulars apply to R. J. Rollmore, 273 Fulton street, and Com. Jones, Claremont Hotel, 144 Fulton street, or to the undersigned.
GEORGE J. KIBBES, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J., IS NOW open. It can accommodate six hundred guests.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
WILLIAM J. FISH.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND, on Long Island Sound, will open on June 25. Is now ready for the reception of transient guests and those wishing to make arrangements for the summer. It is 1½ hour sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished Cottage of five rooms to let. R. B. NOSTRAND.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, Monday, June 27.
JOS. B. WEAVER, JR.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT—ON the "Kills," New Jersey, is open for the season. Regular communication by steamboats from pier 2 North River, and foot of Dey street. Time, 35 minutes. Also by steam railroad from Jersey City. To parties engaged in business in New York this house offers superior inducements for a summer home, it being situated in a delightful locality and easy access to the metropolis.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SLAWSON HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOPAC, WILL be open for Boarders, permanent or transient, June 15. Said house is pleasantly situated, overlooking the lake. No pains will be spared by the proprietor to please visitors.
S. SLAWSON.

THE PAVILLION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I., IS now open for the reception of guests.
WALDRIDGE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE, on the south shore of Staten Island, will accommodate eight or ten boarders for the summer. Rooms pleasant and well furnished. Abundance of fruit, milk and vegetables. Address box 1,793 New York Post office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON STATEN Island (north shore), have two pleasant Rooms to let. Beautiful grounds and fine carriage house and stable. Apply at 43 East Thirtieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ABOUT 40 MILES up the Hudson, wishes to take a family of four or five adults, or children over 7 years old, to Board for the season. Music lessons can be taken in the house, if desired. For particulars call at 53 Amity street, N. Y., on Mrs. M. J. R.

BOARD AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN IN THE country.—A lady, residing in New Haven, whose family is very small, and who has been accustomed to teaching, would take two little girls, from 3 to 10 years of age, to Educate and Board. For terms and reference inquire at 31 East Twenty-ninth street.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A PLEASANT COTtage among the hills of Putnam county, distant about fifty miles from New York or about two hours' ride on Harlem Railroad and near Lake Mahopac; location beautiful, noted for purity of air and water, and plenty of fruit. There are no children on the premises, and families without children would be preferred. For full particulars address box 1 New York Post office, or call at 91 Duane street, northwest corner of Broadway, third floor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board, in the pleasant village of Peekskill, on the banks of the Hudson. Address, appointing an interview for Wednesday or Thursday, Peekskill, Herald office.

BOARD IN ASTORIA.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, by applying at the corner of Williams and Remsen streets, Astoria.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the suburbs of Newark, offer fine large Rooms, well furnished, with Board, for two or three persons, very convenient of access to either the Chestnut or Market street depots by horse cars from the door. Address C. J. W., box 333, Newark, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY TWO GENtlemen and their wives, an hour's sail or ride from the city, where there are no other boarders; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables required, for which a good price will be given; references given and required. Address Paul, box 120 Herald office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—FOR A FAmily of three grown persons, two children and a servant; must be within two hours' distance of the city, on a farm, where there will not be more than two or three families. Address, with terms, C. D., box 1,133 N. Y. Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—SIX OR EIGHT adults can be accommodated in a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply at 73 East Twelfth street.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON STATEN ISLAND, TWO minutes' walk from first landing, can be obtained in a private family, by two or three gentlemen desiring first class accommodations. References required. Apply at Mr. Mendell's house, Tompkinsville, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBtaining good Board can be accommodated at a gentleman's country seat by applying at room B, 171 Broadway. Easy access. Good bathing and fishing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH large Rooms, for adults, can be obtained at Westport station, Connecticut, two hours' ride from New York, via New York and New Haven Railroad; good bathing, fishing and boating. Address box 2,913 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SING SING.—HOUSE PLEAsantly located, with plenty of grounds; about ten minutes from depot; can accommodate about six persons. Horses and carriages can be had on the premises. Address J. J. Wilson.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD WANTED—TO MEET daily calls at the Board Bureau, 713 Broadway. Free directions to desirable boarding, city or country, for families or single gentlemen.
JONES & CO.'S Bureau and Directory, 713 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, on Fort Lee Hill. Terms moderate. Steamer Thos. Hulse leaves Spring street at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Fare 12½ cents. J. CAMPBELL, Fort Lee, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL Rooms can be had at Hamilton; a fine view of the sea and bay, cars pass the door; one hour's ride from Brooklyn ferries. Inquire of Mrs. M. A. BIGELOW, 54 Union square.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN be obtained at a farm house situated half a mile from Turner's station, on the Erie Railroad, forty-seven miles from New York. Several trains daily. For particulars address J. S., box 2,111 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF five—lady, son and three daughters (youngest 11 years), at a farm house preferred, and convenient to the city. Terms to be about $100 per month. Address, with full particulars, H. L. G., Herald office.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—CARMANSVILLE, on Hudson.—A private family will let, with Board, four nicely furnished communicating Rooms to a family or gentlemen; hourly access to the city; references exchanged. Address box No. 6, station M, Washington Heights, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, within one hour's distance of Wall street, and easy of access, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; must be near salt water; on the Sound preferred. Address, stating terms for two rooms, &c., J. B., box 200 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Mrs. Tuttle has two large elegant Rooms to let, with Board, for the season, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen. First landing, on the terrace.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE CHILDREN can have a mother's care in a healthy location, at a farm house. Inquire, for personal information, at the Advertising Agency, corner Nineteenth street and Broadway, for two days.

FARM HOUSE BOARD—FOR FOUR OR FIVE CHILdren on reasonable terms, about thirty miles distant from the city. The party can be seen and obtain full particulars by addressing A. B., box 112 Herald office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family, at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. The house is situated near the Hudson river, with plenty of good bathing and boating, fruit, &c. Call on or address HENRY A. TAYLOR, 413 Broadway, N. Y.

IN HARLEM—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBtain Board in a highly respectable family, house with all the modern improvements, in the immediate vicinity of the boat and cars. Call at 128th street, second door from Second avenue, north side.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—AT NEW ROchelle, ten minutes' walk from the depot, and one-fourth of a mile from the Sound. Good shade and plenty of fruit. Apply at 206 West Forty-second street, New York.

STATEN ISLAND OR BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—Board wanted, from 11th instant, for gentleman and wife; plenty of milk and vegetables necessary. Terms $10 per week, in advance. Address Lucas, Herald office.

STATEN ISLAND—CASTLETON HEIGHTS.—A SMALL family, or single gentleman (willing to pay a liberal price), can be accommodated with good Board and very pleasant Rooms, in a beautiful location. Address A. T., box 5,121 Post office.

SUMMER BOARD UP TOWN, FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen or gentlemen and their wives; three large sized, airy Rooms, with bath, gas, &c., where home comfort can be enjoyed. Apply at 618 Second avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

THREE OR FOUR PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD in the suburbs of a pleasant and healthy country town, one and a half hour from New York by railroad; within fifteen minutes' walk of depot. Family plain and private; no other boarders. Address M. W. T., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—BY FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, FIRST class Country Board, on the Hudson river, not over ten miles distant, and with easy communication from New York. Address box 4,165 Post office.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CHATHAM SQUARE.—NEW house. One hundred new, finely furnished rooms; Payne's patent spring beds. By the day, week or month. Open day and night. B. BRODER, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street, on the European plan. Rooms en suite and single.

NOS. 615 AND 617 BROADWAY, COLEMAN HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms for gentlemen, with all the comforts of a first class home.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—UNTIL OCTOber 1, furnished or partly furnished, within 20 miles of New York city; rent about $50 per month, for a private family of ten persons; location near the water preferred; also, good facilities for fresh milk, fruit, &c. Address L. B. D., box 3,500 Post office, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A NEATLY FURnished House, for the summer only, at a moderate rent, not far from Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. Best reference given. Address J. H. N., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY THE MONTH, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for a small private family. Location between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, in a first class neighborhood and in a wide street preferred. Address, with particulars, box 4,164 Post office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—WITH GAS AND water, by a small family of adults; location not above Twelfth street and within five or six blocks of Broadway. Address for one week, stating terms and location, C. S., station A, Spring street.

WANTED TO HIRE—A NICE HOUSE IN NEW York or Brooklyn, if near ferry; rent $700 to $800; or would purchase a House, as above, worth from $5,000 to $8,000. Best of references.
W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM ON third, in a genteel house with modern improvements, for a family of three persons. Location between Twelfth and Rivington streets, on the east side of the city. Address Edwards, Herald office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A SMALL MACHINE Shop in New York, where a steam boiler and engine can be placed, if there is none already. Address Gerner's Furnace Company. Henry Gerner, C. E., 200 Broadway.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR AND TWO OTHER Rooms, suitable for a dressmaker, in the vicinity of Sixth avenue. Address M. R., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, with about an acre of Ground, near to a railroad depot not more distant than 15 or 16 miles from this city; must be suited for winter occupancy; in a cool neighborhood. Address, with description and location, Overton, station D Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, in a private family, without board, in the neighborhood of Union square. Address F. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a Second Floor suitable for housekeeping, situated between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fifth streets, west of Sixth avenue. Rent not to exceed $200. Any one having such to let may address J. M. K., 201 Duane street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN INTRODUCTION TO A COUNTRY PRACTICE will be liberally paid for by a physician of ability. Address Doctor, 60 Bleecker street, New York.

BY ENCLOSING 25 CENTS I WILL SEND TO ANY part of the United States a splendid photograph of McClellan, Grant or any other general. Address T. A. O., Williamsburg Post office.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS; white Rags, 10c.; colored and woollen, 3c. per lb.; Books and Newspapers, 7c. per lb.; old Brass, 22c.; Copper and Pewter, 30c. per lb.; lead, 8c.; at 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt street.

CLOTH COUNTERS AND TABLES WANTED.—ANY person having such articles to sell will find a cash customer by addressing, with full description and price, Cloth, box 1,156 Post office.

DIVORCE.—HAVING MADE THIS A SPECIAL study during many years' practice, the undersigned holds private consultations on the subject, either personally or by letter.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 335 Broadway.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL start on the 9th inst. for Indianapolis, Indiana. Clients interested in cases there pending will call before said date.
F. I. KING, 335 Broadway.

"GET THE BEST."—DEALERS SEND STAMP FOR circulars. 50c. for sample of Album, Gem Package; 30c. for 12 kinds of Album Cards in 7 oil colors. New York Agency, 37 and 39 Nassau street, N. Y.

IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY—WANTED TO PURchase a ½ or ¼ Lot. Any person having one to dispose of can hear of a cash customer by addressing T. Parker, box 205 Herald office, for one week.

LOYAL LADIES WISHING TO PURCHASE COMBS, Brushes and other toilet articles of American manufacture, will find them at the Comb Store, 947 Broadway (entrance through floral store) and 177 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

LETTER WRITING AND CORRESPONDENCE Office, 36 Eighth avenue, first floor.—Business or private correspondence, in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, strictly confidential. Information procured and orders received for parties residing in the country.

LADIES WISHING THEIR BROKEN COMBS, Brushes, Fans, Parasols, Opera and Eye Glasses, Boxes and Jewelry repaired, will send them at once to 947 Broadway (entrance through floral store), and 177 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty third streets.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION OF MARble Mantels on hand, and offered cheaper than anywhere else, at S. KLABER'S Marble Yard, 54 First avenue, near Third street, New York. Call and examine for yourself.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHment.—Mill Stones and Mill Machinery; Turbine Water Wheels, of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron; portable Flouring and Plantation Mills. The Brooklyn City Mill, of Smith & Jewell, was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues address Jno. T. Noye, Buffalo, N. Y.

OLD COINS.—FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING AMERIcan Coins—Two of 1807, 1813 and 1798; one of 1808, 1812, 1801, 1800, 1797, 1795 and 1783. Address box 25 Post office, Nyack, N. Y., stating the amount willing to pay for each coin.

TYPE METAL AND OLD LEAD WANTED.—CASH will be paid for a few hundred weight of Type Metal and old Lead. Apply at the desk of this office.

THE GREATEST BLESSING OF THE AGE IS CRESwell's Cure for Intemperance. It never can fail to conquer all desire for intoxicating liquor. Call on or address, with stamp, L. D. Creswell, 353 Fourth street, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—LE-NACTO'S NEW ALBUmen Paper, imported from Paris. Tone in five minutes. This Albumen is made on the universal Saxe paper, called Steinbach Malmedy. Price $50 per ream, or ten sheets for $1. Strong plain Paper, 25 sheets for $1. Depot 334 Hudson street, at Mrs. Gros' segar store.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S PRICE List for June is now ready, and will be sent free to all who may order it.

USE THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE.
Only 25 cents per pound.
A reliable and healthy beverage, nearly equal to the best imported article. Manufactured by
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
233 to 237 Washington street, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT FIVE TO EIGHT hundred feet second hand marble Floor Tiling. Apply at the American Hotel, Broadway and Eighth street.

7 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, Newspapers, &c. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we still continue to pay more (as we always have done, regardless of advertisements) than any other house in the city. MANAHAN & MILLAR, Wholesale Paper Warehouse, 10 Spruce street.

1,000 CORDS RED OAK AND ROCK OAK BARK wanted—For which $20 per ton will be paid at our wharf, we having scales on our own premises. Those having bark will find this a more satisfactory mode of selling than by the cord. R. WARD & CO., Spring street, First block above the M. and E. Railroad, Newark, N. J.

PERSONAL.

A MOTHER WISHES TO ADOPT HER CHILD, A little boy, four years old, to a respectable American family. For further particulars call for three days at 152 East 35th st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LOUGHLIN McSORley, who landed from the ship Universe, on the 18th of May last. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary McSorley, 231½ East Twelfth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHARINE LEVY, who lived on the corner of Prince and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, and moved to Ottawa, Illinois, by her sister, Mary Ann Burr (now Mrs. McNeil), who has returned from California and is now living at 45 Union street, Newark, N. J. If this should reach her she is requested to write immediately and send Anna A. Byrne to her mother at once, who intends to do well by her. Illinois papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF OWEN ROGERS, FROM the town of Tearvocke, county Meath, old Ireland; left there about six years ago; age 50 years. This information is wanted by his brother. Also a sister, named Catharine Rogers, aged about 20 years; left there 19 years ago; when last heard from was living in Brooklyn.
PATRICK ROGERS, 26 Henry street, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. JANE HILL (maiden name Jane Blakely), a native of Liverpool. When last heard of resided in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. She will hear of something to her advantage by calling on Mrs. Roebuck, 42 Monroe street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JANE AND MARY Splane, of Bantry Bay, county Cork, Ireland, by their sister, Elizabeth Splan, at 187 West Nineteenth street, New York city.

IF JOHN HARPER, WHO CAME OVER IN THE steamship United Kingdom with Arthur Fraser, will call at 18 Greenwich street, he can see him.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF JNO. POTTER, a discharged soldier, of the Sixty-first regiment New York Volunteers, or of any one knowing where he is, he will confer a great favor on his sister by informing her of the same. Address Miss Mary Potter, care of Elliott & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Last heard of was in government employ.

IF CAPTAIN S. B. SMITH, OF NEW ORLEANS, IS IN New York he will very much oblige an old friend by sending his address to Constitution, station C.

JOHN AULL WILL CALL AT 229 FULTON STREET, and hear something to his advantage.

MURPHY.—WROTE YOU 25TH ULT. SENT SOME plants by express to-day. Let me hear from you soon.

MAUD.—DISAPPOINTED. THOUGHT IT WOULD suit; certainly the best you can now expect. Consider it satisfactory. Again to-day (Tuesday), unless worse, as ever. EDITH.

P.—WE MET BY CHANCE AT THE THEATRE last week. I would like to see you. Please address U. P. Q., Herald office.

T.—JUG MUTTON.—IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET you. Please send your address by mail.

WILL THE LADY WHO WAS ON BOARD THE J. Rodger on her trip from Fort Schuyler at noon on Monday, June 6, and who afterwards recognized a friend in Baker's saloon, in Grand street, and also in Central Park, please send her present address to Frank J. Lydston, Boston, Mass.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

AT 418 THIRD AVENUE—FOR SALE, THE BEST corner house and lot on Third avenue; rents for $2,901; will be sold very low. Also No. 590 and 598 Third avenue, $16,500; 5 Houses on Thirty-fifth street, rent for $2,300, price $18,000. Also a very large amount of property to be sold very low. Apply to JOHN PETTRETOH.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—ON CITY ISLAND, twelve miles from New York, by steamboat daily. Inquire on the premises, or of J. W. V. DAVIS, 283 East Tenth street, N. Y.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A fine Farm of 71 acres, 65 in high cultivation, 6 wood, situate 2½ miles from the railroad depot, Flushing, L. I., together with all the crops in ground. There are several good building sites, and, from its nearness and easy access to and from the city, offers great inducements to the farmer, milkman, market gardener, or as a place of residence to the merchant and man of business. Only $200 per acre. JOHN FORGIE, 5½ Pine street, room 18.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE CITY OYSTER House, 373 Fulton street, Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall; now doing a first class business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire on the premises.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, 13 MILES in New Jersey, near depot, fine water front; good and large buildings; choice fruits; fully cropped; $18,000, 99 acres stock, crops, &c., &c., included; good buildings and fruits; 24 miles in Bergen county, N. J.; $12,000. Other Farms all prices. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS, EXTRA WIDE THREE STORY AND attic House, No. 164 President street, with four full Lots, between Clinton and Court streets, Brooklyn; house 38 feet wide; parlors and halls frescoed; would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York.

ALIENS, MECHANICS AND OTHERS WISHING TO secure themselves a Home, your attention is called to Elizabethport, New Jersey. Persons not naturalized can hold and convey real estate in New Jersey, which they cannot do in New York. Lots for sale at Elizabethport, at from $200 to $40 each, on very easy terms of payment. Apply to J. B. COOLEY, agent, Elizabethport; or E. R. KELLOGG, owner, 139 Pearl street, New York.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING thirty-eight acres, with crops, pleasantly situated on Long Island, near the Jamaica turnpike, within five miles of Brooklyn ferries; high ground, with a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Terms easy. Call on or address JOHN W. FURMAN, Jamaica, L. I., or J. T. FURMAN, Newtown, L. I., on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 11 ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, eight acres of land, large garden, grapery, &c., abundance of choice fruit, shade, &c., one mile from Rye depot, on the water. $6,500, including stock and furniture. Possession immediately. Address William Beatty, Port Chester, N. Y.

A LOT ON FIRST PLACE, BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—between Clinton and Henry streets; lot 30½x133¼ feet; also 54x183¼ feet, on Second place, between Clinton and Henry streets. E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—30 miles from Jersey City and ten minutes from depot. An acre of choice land and fruit; a two story Cottage House, 13 rooms, well shaded; barn, &c., all in order. Neighborhood good. Price low, terms easy. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

AT HARLEM.—FOR SALE, A BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot for $11,000, would cost $16,000 to build at present. Also, two brick Houses and full Lots for $9,500; rented for $935. Call on the owner, 171 Broadway, room 4.

A VALUABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ON THE Raritan river, within two miles of New Brunswick, containing 150 acres, in complete order. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, 54 Wall street.

A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Rockland county, near Sufferns depot, containing 10 acres of choice Land and fruit; 4 acres of large wood, fine stream of water and fishpond, with a good house, barn and outhouse; all in order and well fenced. Terms easy. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A COTTAGE HOUSE AND 7½ LOTS, NORTH SHORE, Staten Island, for sale cheap or exchange for a farm or small house, city or country village, or a good paying business. RICHARDSON & PLATT, 120 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—22 MILES FROM THIS city, near Paterson, N. J.—70 acres highly improved land, new dwellings and outbuildings, &c.; healthy neighborhood; possession given immediately. Also a Farm of 100 acres, highly improved. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, 93 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—A GREAT bargain, four miles from Chicago, 75 acres; high, rich rolling prairie land, under the best cultivation, order, fence and buildings, with abundance of fruit. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

BARGAINS IN FARMS.—37 ACRES, $900; 100 ACRES, good buildings, with all the crops, $4,300; 8 acres, good buildings, $1,400; 12 acres, house, $450; 20 acres, $800. A variety of other Farms in the same neighborhood; all can be seen in one half day from New York and return. WHITE & CO., 54 Murray street, N. Y.

CORNER STORE, AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FOR sale or to let.—Has water, gas, shelving, &c., suitable for a grocery or other business. Apply to J. B. COOLEY, agent, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. PAULDING, at Hyde Park, for sale.—One of the most beautiful on the Hudson river; about 40 acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall street, or J. N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

DELAPLAINE ESTATE. PEREMPTORY SALE.

1,000 Lots and 1,200 feet Water Front, South Brooklyn.

At the City Hall, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

First chance the public have had to purchase them.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—GOOD INvestment. House and Lot; also Property 227 West Thirty-sixth street, $7,000; House and Lot 192 West Nineteenth street, next to southeast corner of Eighth avenue, $7,000; House and Lot 422 Ninth avenue, $8,000; House and Lot No. 2 Morris place, West Forty-second street, $5,000; House and Lot southeast corner, next to Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street, $5,500; House and Lot 16 West Sixtieth street, Central Park and Hudson, $4,000; House and Lot southeast corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, $10,500, all in good order and title good. THOS. SCANLAN, 10 West Sixtieth street.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL FARM of 6½ acres; will be sold cheap, with or without stock; plenty of fruit and everything in order. For particulars inquire of THOMAS TATTERSALL, 329 Canal street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A PLEASANT COUNTRY Seat or Farm, with good buildings, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Address Wm. Knight, Oyster Bay, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH BERGEN, ON HUDSON avenue, four Lots, 50x240 feet in depth, with Stable and Workshop, well fenced, and within a few steps of the cars, which run at all hours to Jersey City ferry. Apply to D. R. JAQUES, 116 Nassau street, room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND TWO ACRES OF Land, finely laid out; also a good House, with ten acres of Land; both places within ten minutes of depot, and nine miles (thirty-five minutes) from New York, via Erie Railroad. Twelve trains each way daily. C. BLAKESTON, 263 Washington street.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FARM OF 30 acres, with crops, five minutes walk from depot and eleven miles from New York; cottage of seven rooms, plenty of fruit and well watered; price $180 per acre, and terms to suit. Apply to Mr. N. ORR, 52 John street.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about thirty-five minutes from Brooklyn ferries; cars pass the door every seven minutes; large, substantial house and wing attached; eleven rooms; gas throughout the house; one acre of land, filled with choicest of pears, apples, cherries, blackberries and all other fruits in abundance; green house, filled with foreign grapes; also arbor outdoors. Also a stable, together with a cow, fowls, tools, &c. The ground is all planted and in good growing order. The place need only to be seen to be appreciated. Price $18,000. Address J. A. B., box 189 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN PLOT, CONtaining five acres, near the city, on Long Island; good gunning and fishing within one mile, and only twelve minutes' walk to three lines of horse cars; the whole or part on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to or address G. A. DAVIS, 13 Chatham street, rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 47 BOND STREET; the House has just been put in perfect order, painted throughout, &c. Rents for $1,800. Terms easy. O. BARRUNN, 90 Fulton street, second floor.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN elegantly furnished, four story, high stoop brown stone front House, on Murray hill, near Thirty-fourth street. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, 5½ Pine street, rooms 10 and 11.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY.—COTTAGE House, containing nine rooms, 25x33, with barn or carriage house. Three Lots, 75x100, situated in Hamilton street, near Webster avenue. Immediate possession. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ONE FARM, 100 ACRES, GOOD BUILDings, with crop of corn, potatoes, rye, oats, &c., for $4,000, half cash. One Farm, 22 acres, new buildings; two acres in grass, balance in rye, corn, potatoes and ten of it woodland, for $2,200, half cash. Both of them on Long Island, near the depot. Inquire of P. H. SCHULZ & CO., real estate brokers and agents, No. 4 New Chambers street, N. Y. Farms of different sizes, desirably located, constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, AND LOT AND A HALF OF ground in 125th street, Harlem; house contains all modern improvements. For particulars, inquire at 333 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—FROM 300 TO 500 ACRES OF CHOICE young Chestnut, Oak and Hickory Timber Land, 35 miles from New York by railway. Soil, clayey loam, first quality for fruit, grain or grass; surface elevated. About 25 acres of the tract are under cultivation. Apply to the proprietor, F. A. BARTLETT, 40 Broadway, room 10, today, Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, CONTAINING TEN ROOMS, and one half acre of Land attached, tastefully laid out with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., eleven miles from City Hall, in Westchester county; communication every half hour. Inquire of JOHN HENRY, 172 William street, second floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOUR THREE STORY brick Houses in Philadelphia city, for Real Estate located in or near New York city, or a good Farm worth from $4,000 to $6,000. Address Exchange, box 100 Herald office, for one week.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO THREE STORY Dwellings, in Brooklyn, E. D.; newly painted, water and gas; on a good street, near the ferry; 24 by 40, lots 120; rented to good tenants. Will exchange for free Lots or good Liquor. Address C. J. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A four story high stoop brown stone front House, on West Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 5½ Pine street, rooms 10 and 11.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION.
[illegible]
37th st., near Eighth av.—3 story brick, 16.8x50x98.9 ... 9,000
54th st., near Broadway—4 story brick, 25x50x100 ... 12,500
East B'dway, near Pike st.—2½ story brick, 25x43 ... 6,500
48th st., near Sixth av.—4 story br. stone, 2?x50x101 ... 16,000
Fifth av., near 30th st.—4 story br. stone, 25x66x125 ... 42,000
O. A. KISSAM, 30 Pine street, basement.

NEAT, SMALL NEW COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN FOR sale on most easy terms; pleasant location and specially calculated for small, single families. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, near the houses, or to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 3½ MILES from Port Richmond and 1½ hour from the city, one acre of Land. House with kitchens attached, barn and other outbuildings, plenty of fruit of all kinds, and good water; price $3,500; terms easy. Inquire of HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Grocers, Port Richmond landing.

GRANT.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ter, and compelled him under cover of night to leave our front. It is supposed he has fallen back across the Chickahominy; but wherever he has gone we shall soon find him.

While we are pursuing a foe as yet invisible, there has been heavy cannonading all the morning on our left. Slow but sure success is being gained by our army on every side.

OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Francis C. Long's Despatches.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR COAL HARBOR, VA., June 3, 1864.

THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

Arrangements had been made for a general advance of our lines this morning at four o'clock, and the plan was carried out at the hour specified, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain that was falling at the time. At each flank and in the centre the muskets of our advanced line of skirmishers began to rattle almost simultaneously, while the thunder belching cannon opened their iron mouths to join in the horrible discord.

THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

As far as I could discern the principal fire of the enemy's artillery came from batteries placed on a range of hills something less than two miles southwest of Coal Harbor, raking that portion of our line where the right of the Second corps united with the left of the Sixth. Persons who did not witness the fire of this battery cannot form any adequate idea of the manner in which the shells hissed and hustled through the air. For a time one scarcely knew which way to turn. The shot and shells fell with fearful rapidity.

A CHARGE UPON THE REBEL LINES.

Sometime between five and six o'clock a charge was made upon the rebel line of rifle pits and redoubts by a part of General Hancock's corps, consisting of the divisions of Generals Barlow and Gibbon—the former being on the left. The charge was made with all the gallantry that has ever characterized each division and brigade of the Second corps. The enemy, seeing them advancing, made every effort to check them, and poured in a shower of missiles of all kinds from his intrenchments with redoubled fury; but there was no checking the heroic advance of the charging divisions.

THE WORKS CARRIED AND THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

On reaching the enemy's works a hand to hand combat, but of short duration, ensued; but the works were eventually carried. Something less than three hundred prisoners were captured in the rifle pits. Several stands of colors and all the cannons in the first line were also taken, but unfortunately the guns could not be removed, as the enemy had a battery in position to rake the line of works completely, and they poured an enfilading fire of grape and cannister into the intrenchments that forced our men to leave them shortly after taking possession. Therefore they fell back, with all their prisoners, among whom was a colonel and several subaltern officers. Two more charges were made upon the works during the morning, but no decided advantage was gained.

THE IRISH LEGION

fought like tigers, being in the hottest part of the fire. Their losses are very serious. Nearly thirty commissioned officers were either killed or wounded in this brigade alone.

A FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

A rebel battle flag was standing between our own and the rebel lines this morning, and a sharp skirmish was kept up for a long time to gain possession of it.

GENERAL TYLER WOUNDED—OTHER CASUALTIES.

Brigadier General Tyler was wounded in the right thigh this morning.

The following is a list of casualties among the officers of the Second corps in this morning's engagement:—

Lieut. C. M. Adams, 155th New York, wrist.
Capt. Alban Nixon, Co. K, 84th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
Major George Sim, 84th Pennsylvania, left arm.
Lieut. David P. Reed, 63d New York, right arm, severely.
Lieut. E. S. Fitch, 5th New Hampshire, right arm.
Capt. J. W. Spaulding, 5th New Hamshire, killed.
Capt. Goodwin, 5th New Hampshire, killed.
Colonel Haskell, 36th Wisconsin, killed.
Adjutant B. D. Atwell, 36th Wisconsin, shoulder.
Lieut. Thos. Maybury C, 8th New York artillery, arm.
Lieutenant Skinner I, 36th Wisconsin, wounded.
Lieutenant Beddy, G, 164th New York, wounded.
Major James Willett, 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, wounded.
Capt. Hawkins, 8th New York heavy artillery, shoulder.
Lieutenant Bailey, 8th New York heavy artillery, leg.
Lieut. F. H. Boyd, 8th New York heavy artillery, neck.
Colonel P. A. Porter, 8th New York heavy artillery, killed.
Lt.Col. W. W. Bates, 8th New York heavy artillery, killed.
Captain E. K. Butler, 69th New York, head and hand.
Col. Brooke, commanding 4th brigade, 1st division, killed.
Captain Jos. Sargent, 69th New York, killed.
Lieut. Chas. Goodwin, 60th New York, knee.
Lieut. Daniel Purdy, 155 New York, thigh.
Capt. Dennis Sawlin, 155th New York, thigh.
Lieut. R. B. Donnelly, 155th New York, heart.
Lieut. Hugh Murphy, 155th New York, shoulder.
Lieut. Hugh Duffy, 155th New York, arm.
Adjutant J. R. Winterbottom, 155th New York, chin.
Col. J. P. McMahon, 164th New York, wounded and prisoner.
Capt. Moynahan, 164th New York, wounded and missing.
Capt. Beatty, 164th New York, wounded and missing.
Capt. Hickey, 164th New York, shoulder.
Lieut. Cunningham, 164th New York, head.
Capt. Schuyler 155th New York, both legs.
Lieut. Owens, Gen. Tyler's staff, arm.

THE THIRD DIVISION OF THE CORPS

was not in the charge, but was well employed in supporting our batteries and skirmishing with the enemy. The loss in this division amounts to about thirty in killed and wounded.

NEAR COAL HARBOR, VA., June 4, 1864.

THE REBEL COMMANDER IN THE FIGHT.

In my despatch of yesterday I left the First and Second divisions of this corps skirmishing with artillery and riflemen in front of the enemy's work, a little to the left of Coal Harbor. General J. C. Breckinridge was in command of the rebel force at this point. After the last charge upon the rebel works everything remained comparatively quiet along our part of the line. Of course our sharpshooters did not remain inactive, but drew a bead on every Johnny that appeared within range of their rifles, and the enemy did the same, and our batteries threw them a shell at intervals during the remainder of the day. Our ambulance corps was busy the while removing the wounded from the field and burying the dead.

THE COUNTRY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF COAL HARBOR

is more open than it has been in any place where we have engaged the enemy during the present campaign. The ground is not level, but the hills are generally low, and of easy ascent, and the forests are not so extensive as they are a little farther back towards the Pamunkey.

THROWING UP EARTHWORKS—A SORTIE.

Towards evening the plan of driving the enemy from their intrenchments being found impracticable, our men went to work throwing up a line of earthworks to shelter them from the fire of the rebels. They had not been at work long before the enemy discovered what they were about, and made an attempt to drive them back by a bayonet charge. The enemy advanced in considerable force, but were driven back with great slaughter, leaving many of their killed and wounded in our hands. Our batteries raked them splendidly, while our brave boys in the half formed intrenchments did not budge a single hair. Finding the effort to drive our line back ineffectual, the enemy retired.

OUR LOSS.

Our loss in the First and Second divisions will not exceed two hundred, all told.

COMPARATIVE QUIET.

After this attack the enemy in front of us remained comparatively quiet during the remainder of the night, although skirmishing was kept up, and at times quite briskly, at other portions of our line of battle until morning.

INTRENCHING.

Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. We are busy throwing up intrenchments, and when they are completed the enemy will soon have to vacate his present position.

NEAR COAL HARBOR, VA., June 4—Evening.

SKIRMISHING.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day between the advanced line of this corps and the enemy, the rebels having discovered that we were throwing up intrenchments parallel with their own, and quite as heavy. They seemed to take a special delight in annoying us all they could, with their sharpshooters.

DEATH OF COLONEL MORRIS.

Colonel Morris, commanding the Seventh New York heavy artillery, was killed this morning. He was walking inside of our line of earthworks in conversation with General Barlow, when a bullet struck him in the shoulder, passing through his heart. He was a brave man, and an active and efficient officer, and his loss is deeply regretted by every one, but more especially by his own regiment, with which he was very popular.

General William H. Morris, who was wounded in the eight days' memorable battles of the Wilderness, has returned to New York for a brief respite. He was hit in the calf of the leg by a Minie ball, which obliges him to use crutches for the present. He is staying at the residence of his father (General George P. Morris), No. 51 Washington place.

DEATH OF COLONEL M'KEENE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Harry McKeene, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, commanding First brigade, Gibbons' division, was also among the killed in the engagement of the 3d, although it was not known until to-day. He was some distance in advance of our line, with about four hundred men, in a position from which he could neither advance nor retreat. His body has not yet been recovered.

THE REBEL LINE.

The rebel line yesterday was formed in the following manner:—Breckinridge on the right, then Hoke's corps, then Ewell's and Longstreet's on the left, while A. P. Hill's corps was held in reserve at some distance in the rear. The right of the enemy's line rested on the Chickahominy, in the vicinity of Meadow bridge, and, as far as I am informed, the exact position of his extreme left was not ascertained; but it probably extended almost as far as Winston's bridge.

CHANGE OF THE ENEMY'S FRONT.

The enemy has chaged his front materially during the day, massing a considerable force on our left. This probably will account for his disappearance on the front of the Fifth and Ninth corps, as has been reported.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Several times I have heard the question asked, "What have the Sanitary Commission done with the million of dollars donated to them by the city of New York?" and in justice to them, I will devote a paragraph to the subject. Few persons, even in the army, have a correct idea of the amount of work done by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions; and none but our sick and wounded soldiers can properly appreciate the value of the really philanthropic gentlemen conducting the work. Engaged in the service of the Sanitary Commission in the trans-Rapidan campaign are at present two steamboats fully manned, and two barges also fully manned, constantly plying between Washington and White House, laden with all manner of stores to distribute among the hospitals in the field and elsewhere. They have thirty-six four horse wagons with teamsters, &c., running constantly. One hundred and fifty agents are employed at White House and among the temporary field hospitals at the front, and their expenses during the month of May amounted to a fraction less than two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Hundreds of officers and men frequently affirm that they have been dependent on the Sanitary Commission for subsistence. When our wounded were forwarded from Spottsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg, they reached the latter place some time in advance of their supplies; and had it not been for the Commission our maimed soldiers would have had the pangs of hunger and thirst added to that of their wounds, as it was some time before the regular hospital supplies reached them. The Sanitary Commission is a noble institution and a benevolent one. Its members, such as I have met, are a zealous, hard working body of gentlemen, and it is absurd to the last degree to inquire what the Commission does with the funds given them. Every rational man who sees them at their labors can see at a glance what they do with the money entrusted in their hands.

OPERATIONS OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. Jas. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, June 4—A. M.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK IN DISORDER.

The enemy evacuated in the night. Their retreat was most precipitate, guns, knapsacks and camp equipage being left behind. Ewell has failed again in his attempt to turn our right. No doubt movements elsewhere on the line, as well as his failure here yesterday and day before, have conjoined to urge his departure.

All quiet on the front of our corps this morning.

June 4—Noon.

NO ENEMY IN FRONT—THE ROUNDHEADS.

There is now no enemy on the front of our corps. The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, familiarly known as the "Roundheads," are deserving of special praise for their gallantry in the fight of the 2d inst.

THE FIGHT FOR THE GUNS

was a peculiar and interesting feature of the fight of yesterday, and reflects much credit upon the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiments. Their skirmishers crawled up to the battery, shot all the horses, then drove off the gunners, and finally killed a relay of horses which the rebels brought up to remove the pieces.

OPERATIONS OF THE CAVALRY CORPS.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, June 5, 1864.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT SALEM CHURCH.

General Wilson's division, on the right, had another fight at Salem Church on the evening of the 3d, in which he whipped the enemy's infantry with great loss. Chapman's brigade had the advance and did most of the fighting, being supported by McIntosh.

COLONEL BENJAMIN WOUNDED—OTHER CASUALTIES.

Colonel Benjamin, of the Eighth New York, received a flesh wound in the right leg, above the knee. His horse was killed. Lieutenant Burroughs, of the same regiment, received a slight wound in the breast. Lieutenant Colonel Preston and Captain Cushman, of the First Vermont, were killed. Sergeant S. H. Coombs, Eighth New York, was killed, and Corporal Thompson, Company A, was wounded in the leg. Private Allen, Company I, was wounded in the leg. The whole loss in the engagement was between thirty-five and forty.

No Serious Fighting on Saturday or Sunday.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, June 5, 1864.

There was but little fighting on the infantry lines either during yesterday or this morning.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Grant's Movements—Composition of his Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 30, 1864.]

It is hoped that General Lee possesses better information of the purposes of Grant, and the precise locality now occupied by his army, than the public. To those who know only the current report, the crafty Ulysses appears now to have laid aside the armor of Achilles and returned to his original character of an artful dodger. One day he makes a demonstration towards Negrofoot; then his whole army marches off in the direction of West Point. But it does not go there. The last news, with appearance of authenticity, is to the effect that thirty thousand, at least, have crossed the Pamunkey at Hanovertown, and have come as far as Old church, in Hanover. Here he could obtain supplies by twelve miles of wagon, from the White House. It is the nearest base the enemy can have while approaching Richmond. Old church is on the direct line of march from Hanovertown to Cold Harbor. If he comes there with his army, perhaps he still designs to win or lose all in another tremendous battle.

A general persuasion exists that no such battle will be fought with the consent of Grant's government, or by the order of Grant himself. He is the only Yankee general who was ever sufficiently generous to allow us, just for once, the privilege and pleasure of fighting him at our own breastworks. He got a dose here which might be supposed sufficient to cure an ordinary madman. Indeed, his style of operation since then shows that it had a certain effect on him. It has probably had still more upon his government and the people whom it represents. It must not be forgotten that we are now fighting the indigenous Yankees, not Europeans. The prisoners taken, either wounded or unwounded, are nearly all Americans by birth. The foreign element enlisted for money in the beginning of the war, and was paid in Confederate lead. The foreign element did not like the coin. Repeated drafts brought the true Yankees into the field. The armies of Grant and Butler consist of these, with some negroes and but few Europeans. They fight more stubbornly than their predecessors, but are less docile in slaughtering. Unlike the Irish and Dutch, they have families in the North. They have wives, brothers, fathers and mothers, howl when they hear about forty and fifty thousand of them getting shot and maimed. These mothers, &c., have not the only consolation which can alleviate the agony of nature, that their sons have died in obedience to the will of God, defending their native soil from pollution and devastation. They cannot silence the voice of conscience; telling them that they have fallen by a just judgment, red-handed in piracy and murder; inflamed with lust and brutality; striving to overwhelm with ruin an innocent people, who never harmed them, never invaded their country; who asked only to be allowed to live on the land which the God of their fathers had given them. Ambition and fanaticism are poor salves to hearts broken. The cry of these persons has appalled even the officials at Washington, and it is very possible, even, that they have done what report says, viz: they have ordered Grant to fight no more great battles, and to get Lee into the fortifications of Richmond without further bloodshed if the thing can be done by generalship; that is to say, by artful dodging. If Grant obeys, he will of course intrench himself as soon as he gets as near to the city as he can without striking on our army, and so force us to come up to his breastworks.

We have not yet given over the hope of an assault by the Yankee army. Grant is a joker. His natural inclination is to make the blood fly. Counsels which would have been eagerly accepted by McClellan may find him hard of hearing. It is not yet impossible to make his tall Yankees obey the sound of that fire trumpet which announces the beginning of a general engagement.

We shall know soon. Matters have come to the pass when the campaign must assume a more definite form. If decisive battle shall once more render the hills of Hanover memorable in history, the hour is not far off. The country makes the appeal to the Lord of Hosts with calmness; it willingly entrusts its fate to the keeping of Robert Lee and the army he commands. It is not needful to make them drunk with whiskey. They will take their lives in their hands and go through with this business that has now to be done, once and for all. Many will lose their lives in it; but if life must end for all in a short time, surely no better death could be desired by man. Life concluded here will not be life lost, but life paid to save their houses and the hearths from the possession of strangers, who will otherwise actually come in and kick them out of their own doors; life given to save their beds from pollution; their wives, daughters, sisters from rape; their old fathers and mothers from beating and starvation; their own bodies from being knocked and poked by masters against whom they will not dare to raise a finger; to save themselves from the misery of living a few more hard, hungry, shameful years; from becoming homeless vagabonds, wandering off they know not where, uncheered by any hope of better times in their own place or another. They must fight now, or become the slaves of slaves. Some of them have yet another thing to fight for—Vengeance.

The Cavalry Fight Near Atlee's Station.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 30.]

During Saturday and Sunday the city was alive with rumors. The great topic was the cavalry fight near Atlee's station on the Central Railroad. There were a dozen different versions of the affair, and one hardly knew which to accept, it being so variously given that it was made to range all the way from a slight, unimportant skirmish to a desperate, bloody battle. In cases of such wild and exaggerated rumors one approximates the truth closely by striking at a medium, and so in this case. The affair, as we have derived it from an officer who participated and was wounded in the fight, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

On Saturday morning our cavalry entered the enemy's lines about the Junction and captured all their pickets. Soon after this, about twelve o'clock, our forces fell upon the enemy near Hawes' shop, about four miles from Atlee's station, and a fight commenced. For prudential reasons we omit to name the particular regiments engaged on our side, but our forces were entirely of cavalry. The fight was desperate for the time. The enemy advanced three times, but each time was repulsed and driven back for two miles. At this juncture, in support of their cavalry, a whole corps of infantry, afterwards discovered to be the Fifth army corps, and the fight was renewed. Here the fight raged for an hour, when our men, who had no infantry support, and finding themselves pressed by overpowering numbers of the enemy, fell back for about a mile, retiring slowly and in perfect order, the enemy showing no disposition to pursue. Our forces held their position at night.

Our loss is variously estimated, but the best informed sources say that it will hardly reach two hundred in killed and wounded. Among the killed we hear mentioned the names of Lieutenant Booth, of Franklin county, and Dr. Michie, of Albemarle.

We have some account of a fight that occurred near Hanover Court House on Friday. It appears that a force of the enemy, after crossing the Pamunkey, encountered some of our forces about a mile this side of the river. After a sharp fight the enemy succeeded in turning our right flank, and the consequence was that our forces had to fall back for about a mile. In retreating the enemy's cavalry charged our rear, but our men rallied and drove them back.

The enemy is said to have both cavalry and infantry and some few pieces of artillery. Their force of cavalry was given by prisoners at eight thousand. We cannot mention without violating the restriction imposed upon us at this time the forces engaged on our side; but we may add that they did not exceed one brigade of cavalry.

It is reported that a portion of the Maryland line were ambuscaded by the enemy during this fight, and suffered severely.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE AND PENINSULA.

There is nothing new from the Southside. The situation remains unchanged. So with the Peninsula. We have nothing from that quarter but the usual amount of stories of cavalry raids.

THE MARYLAND CAVALRY IN AN AMBUSCADE OF YANKEES.

On Friday morning, as the Maryland battalion of cavalry—who had been doing picket duty near Dabney's ferry, about four miles below Hanover Court House—were passing up the Old Church road, a party of Yankees, ambuscaded in the woods, fired into them, killing and wounding some forty or fifty of the battalion. The Yankees allowed our men to pass and then opened fire in their rear. In the fight that ensued Colonel Bradley Johnson had a horse shot under him, and Lieutenant Colonel Brown, commanding the battalion, received a serious sabre cut across the head. We have reported to us the following casualties:—

Company E, Winder Cavalry, Captain W. T. Raisin—William Price, captured; Timothy Pascnoll, wounded; —— Morris, wounded; —— Vanderly, wounded; —— Rich, wounded; —— Lancaster, wounded and captured; Thomas Warren, wounded and captured.

Company C—— —— Chiseltine, killed; Captain Howard, missing; Thomas Tennent, missing.

In fighting our cavalry the Yankees are said to take especial pains in shooting and killing the horses of our men, and that this purpose is shown so plainly in the way they direct their fire that it has evidently become a plan of their warfare to kill off all the horses they can, in the hope of disabling that arm of the service.

NEW REBEL CAVALRY LEADER.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.]

Since the death of the gallant cavalier, General J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia has been apparently without a leader. We are gratified to learn that a dashing officer has been temporarily assigned to the command of these troops, who will doubtless lead them on to fresh deeds of glory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

This loan is authorized by act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the government.

Until its redemption five per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Subscriptions to the loan are received by the National Banks in United States notes or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

Its exemption from State or local taxation adds from one to three per cent per annum to its value.

The rate of interest on this loan, although but five per cent in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a rule the five per cent specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the national loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

The authorized amount of this loan is two hundred million dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, up to June 4, has been

$67,017,831.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street.

Second National Bank of New York, Twenty-third street and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 and 29 Pine street.

Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third avenue.

Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth av. and Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane street.

National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Greenwich st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PROPOSALS FOR

$500,000

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 9.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed May 20, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 30, 1864.

BUNIONS, CORNS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, 212 and 920 Broadway. Briggs' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail. 50 cents and $1.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET, &C., cured without pain, by Dr. RICE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 58 Bowery, over the Citizens' Bank. Rice's Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c. By mail 50 cents.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED PAPER COLLARS ARE the only ones shaped to fit the neck with a perfect curve free from angles or breaks. The turn-over style is the only collar made having the patented space for the cravat, rendering the surface next the neck perfectly smooth and free from those puckers which in all other turn down collars so chafe and irritate the neck. Every collar is stamped "Gray's Patent Molded Collar." Sold by all retail dealers in men's furnishing goods. The trade supplied by J. S. LOWREY & CO., 37 Warren street, New York.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 63 WEST FOURTEENTH street, corner of Sixth avenue. Dr. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER, Medical Director; Dr. JAS. H. NORTH, Superintendent.—This establishment, having been renovated and newly furnished throughout, is now ready to receive patients.

BUTLER.

Appearance of the Guerillas Again.

Capture of the Sloop Art in the Elizabeth River.

Naval Operations on the James River.

Admiral Lee Actively Employed.

The Rebel Iron-Clads, and All About Them.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION, &c., &c., &c.

Our Naval "Virginia" Correspondence.

JAMES RIVER, VA., June 3, 1864.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The iron-clad fleet which until within two weeks have been laying at anchor at Curl's Neck, a short distance above Bermuda Hundred, is now a little way above Dutch Gap, and abreast of the position held by the right wing of Gen. Butler's army, which is intrenched on the peninsula formed by the Appomattox and James, and east of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, which road the army have been enabled to reach with recently mounted guns.

The present position of the fleet is Trent's Reach—an expansion of the river making a sort of bay—and about half a mile wide. The channel here is quite narrow and shallow as well, though the iron-clads, from their comparatively light draught, are enabled to manœuvre more readily than one would suppose. They thus have an advantage over the rebel iron clads, which are above, waiting like caged lions, if we may believe the report, to pounce upon their prey.

The river is tortuous and has many indentations and curves, making here and there little peninsulas separated from the main land by narrow necks, and thus barely escaping conversion into islands. The eastern shore of the river, where the iron-clads now are, is of this character, and low and marshy. The western bank consists of a series of rolling hills of considerable elevation, heavily wooded, and just now the contested ground between Butler and Beauregard.

Immediately in front of the present position of the iron-clads the river makes a sharp bend, and the left bank rises gradually to a commanding elevation, which is much cleared of wood and which is crowned with a large unfinished dwelling house. Near this house the rebels have been for a couple of weeks endeavoring to erect a battery and mount guns, as well to oppose any movement of the army in that direction as to be a source of trouble to the iron clads. At the order of Admiral Lee the vessels have moved into position a few times and shelled the aforementioned hill and house, with such effect as undoubtedly to make it evident to them that any movement of that kind would prove a very unpleasant job.

A SHARP FIGHT.

On the afternoon of the 21st of May, while everything was quiet and still, there burst upon the atmosphere the reports of guns, and immediately the shells came from the rebel lines thick and fast, and fell into the land which our soldiers had cleared, immediately in front of their position. The most of them fell and burst short, and did no harm to the Union troops. The rebel batteries were located on the hill in front and to the left of the iron-clads, some distance from the river, and behind the timber, which in that place is very thick.

THE ONONDAGA ENGAGED.

Immediately the Admiral signalized to the Onondaga, double turreted iron-clad, she being in advance, to commence firing at the position held by the rebels.

The fifteen inch and two hundred pounder Parrotts, with the accompanying rapid firing from our own lines on shore, were too much for human endurance, and secesh gradually stopped and finally entirely ceased. A few flashes, a few reports and a few shells were all of the evidence during the evening that the rebels still held their position. After dark heavy and continued firing was heard in the vicinity or direction of Richmond, giving evidence of a brisk state of affairs in that quiet locality, and warranting the belief that General Grant was "fighting it out on that line."

REAL REBELS MARCHING TO RICHMOND.

The two days following the affair of the afternoon was repeated, and it was undoubtedly to cover the transportation of their troops to Richmond where there was more urgent need of them. Four prisoners taken in the recent skirmishes state that there is only little more than a brigade now in front of the Union lines.

The fleet have been anxiously waiting for a number of days the coming down of the rebel iron clads, which important event it was understood would come off about this time. But although for a couple of days the river has been unusually high, no iron-clads have been visible save those which went up, not come down the river. These vessels promise to be formidable opponents, and if the Weehawken and Atlanta case has not furnished a precedent which forbids the repitition of such a disastrous encounter the exhibition may possibly be seen again on the James river, on or about the anniversary of the former occurrence.

THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

These iron clads are now laying under Fort Darling and Chapin's bluff, on the opposite side of the river, and consist of the Richmond, the Virginia, and the Fredericksburg. The Lynchburg is a wooden vessel. The Virginia is the largest and most powerful, and was built in the early part of the rebellion, with the intention of going to sea in co-operation with the Merrimac, at that time at Norfolk undergoing transformation. The Virginia has a wooden hull, and in general appearance resembles that class of iron-clads which seems favorite models of the rebels, and of which the Atlanta is a type. The Virginia seems the special pet of secesh, and undoubtedly they have much confidence in her. Her deck, which is about two and a half feet above water, is two hundred and fifty-odd feet over all, with about fifty feet breadth of beam. Her casemate is over one hundred feet long, and has an elevation of seven feet. Her armor is eight inches thick, and consists of alternate layers of iron slabs, eight feet long, two inches thick and ten inches wide, each layer placed at right angles with the one immediately under it. She mounts eight eight inch rifled guns, the forward and aft guns being pivotted so as to be used on either side, or through the forward or aft ports. The guns are known through Secessia as the "Brooke" gun, and is much esteemed by them, being of their own manufacture, though the Parrott rifled gun is unquestionably a superior piece of ordinance. The Richmond and the Fredericksburg are smaller vessels, and more nearly resemble the Atlanta. There is also a fleet of wooden vessels accompanying these. Their draught of water, especially the Virginia, is too great to admit of coming down at any usual time, and so they must take advantage of any extraordinary rise to warrant a movement. The vessel came down the river by the "Rockets," a place difficult to pass, just below the city of Richmond, lightened, and received her guns, ammunition and stores below. The only appearance of any thing of a secesh character at all, has been the impudence of Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the rebel torpedo boat, which is called the Confederate States steamer Torpedo. A few mornings after the fleet ascended the river he came down in the aforesaid Confederate States steamer Torpedo, with a flag of truce, remained half an hour and returned. His flag and the clemency of the Admiral alone saved him. This is the same vessel which undertook to blow up the frigate Minnesota a few weeks ago, and so beautifully failed.

THE TORPEDOES.

The submarine torpedo question has been one of interest in the fleet, but one of little anxiety. The officers so well understand how to take care of them that the least harm could not result from them that they conceal no terrors for us at all. Some thirty have been picked out of the river since the fleet ascended, many of them very heavy, and one containing nineteen hundred pounds of powder. Some have been picked up, attached to logs floating down stream, and others anchored to the bottom of the river. The Admiral has, however, so arranged his plans that the torpedoes will now probably remain above the fleet, and perhaps some day afford a fine display of pyrotechnics.

OUR FLEET.

The vessels in the fleet besides the iron-clads Onondaga, Tecumseh, Canonicus and Saugus, are the Agawam, Captain Rhind, and Mackinaw, Captain Beaumont, both double-enders, the Stepping Stones, Delaware and three or four powerful tugs. The other vessels are further down the river.

This afternoon we hear heavy and continuous firing in the direction of Mechanicsville, and are earnestly looking for Grant's men on the banks of the river.

Our Naval Correspondence.

DUTCH GAP, JAMES RIVER, VA., June 4, 1864.

While our armies in the field have been engaged in their great struggles with the enemy for the past few weeks, and accomplishing such glorious results, our naval forces have also been active and vigilant, clearing the rivers of obstructions, keeping open the line of communications and protecting the flanks of our land forces, and working night and day in co-operation with Generals Grant and Butler.

Quite an exciting engagement took place on the morning of the 31st ult., on the City Point side of the Appomattox river, between the forces of Colonel Duncan, guarding the fortifications at that point, and the rebels, in which the United States steamer Commodore Perry came in for a lively share.

THE COMMODORE PERRY ENGAGED.

The rebels attacked Colonel Duncan's pickets at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and after a lively skirmish compelled them to fall back inside their fortifications. As the firing approached and the rebels got in range the Commodore Perry opened her guns upon them. The rebels had a battery of six guns, which they succeeded in planting upon a high bluff overlooking the river, and returned the fire of the Perry. The first shot they fired fell short, the second passed through the smoke stack, and the third about two feet from the cylinder. The Perry was struck in all seven times—three of them below the water line.

The fight lasted for three hours, and was as pretty an artillery duel as has been seen during the war.

The General Putnam, Captain Savage, and the Jessup (army gunboat) fired a few rounds; but as their shots fell short, the Perry was left to bear the brunt of the fight. After the fight had been in progress for some time, Beiger's battery on the left of the entrenchments, on Point of Rocks side, also opened. These shots at first fell short, but were soon enabled to do good execution.

The Commodore Perry at first fought at a disadvantage, being moored at both ends, and in too steady a position; but she soon got under weigh, and fought them while passing up and down the river. The rooms of Paymaster Healy and of the Engineer were penetrated by solid shot. The Perry had two men wounded, and one man on board the Putnam had his foot crushed by a gun carriage; his name is James Connell, of Brooklyn, and it was found necessary to amputate his foot.

During the progress of the fight the hills in the vicinity were crowded with soldiers, watching the effect of the shots, and at every good one made by us, up would go a cheer from them.

The next morning, at two o'clock, the rebels made a spirited attack upon the left and front of the intrenchments lately occupied by the Eighteenth corps. They opened both with artillery and musketry, and for a time the air seemed alive with shell. They were handsomely repulsed with the aid of our gunboats.

GRANT AND BUTLER WITHIN SIGNAL DISTANCE.

Our signal officers at Dutch Gap are in communication with the signal corps of Grant's army, and are thus enabled to transmit all important news from one army to the other. It was signalled yesterday from General Grant's army that they had captured an immense number of prisoners.

Mr. Charles H. Hannan's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, June 4—5 P. M.

ALL QUIET AGAIN.

For the last thirty-six hours everything has been very quiet on our front. After the heavy picket engagement of the 2d inst. the rebels found out what has long been known in this army—that we were able to repel any force they might send against us. The result of that discovery on their part is the quiet we are now enjoying.

REBELS ON OUR FRONT.

Beauregard has quite a number of brigades on our front. What the relative strength of each brigade is I am unable to state. From deserters I learned that we are opposed by Ransom's North Carolina brigade, Burton's and Hagood's South Carolina brigades, Hunton's and Terry's Virginia brigades, Hoke's old brigade, now commanded by Colonel Lewis; Johnson's brigade from Tennessee, Wise's old brigade of Virginians, now under the command of Colonel Tabb, which is at present made up of the remnants of Clingman's, Gregory's and Walker's brigades, and also of the Fifty-ninth regiment Virginia Volunteers. From the deserter's statement I am led to believe that all of the above mentioned brigades present but a slim appearance.

REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

A ride along our right front revealed the fact that the rebels are throwing up a number of heavy and apparently strong works. By looking through a glass they may be seen using the pick and shovel with great assiduity and industry. A few days since it was reported in our lines that Beauregard was about to place in position a two hundred pounder gun, for the purpose of annoying our gunboats on the James river. Up to date, however, we have not been made aware of its presence.

General Grant's guns were heard here with great distinctness last evening. From the signal station on the extreme right of our line, the flashes were discerned very plainly for about one hour after sunset. This morning about eight o'clock we again heard the reports of his guns in the direction of Mechanicsville.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

This afternoon I was informed that the steamer Mayflower had been fired at with light artillery, while on her way up the James river from Fortress Monroe at an early hour this morning. This is the same vessel which was fired into by Fitzhugh Lee about a week since.

RAIN, MUD AND DISCOMFORT.

A steady fall of rain set in about four o'clock this afternoon, and there is every prospect of its continuance during the night. On the roads the mud is already about a foot deep. Everything is damp, and military operations at a stand still.

SUNDAY, June 5—8 A. M.

Everything continues quiet and the rain is still falling. It is reported that General Butler will to-day endeavor to open communication with General Grant.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatches.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 5, 1864.

The John A. Warner, Captain J. Coe, arrived from Bermuda Hundred this afternoon, and reports that everything is quiet on General Butler's line. The firing of Grant's artillery is distinctly heard, and kept up constantly. The signal officers of the navy on the James river report that they are in communication with Grant, and report a large capture of prisoners, but give no details.

The steamer Hero of Jersey, while proceeding up the James river yesterday, was fired into by rebel artillery, and had two solid shot put through her upper works. No person on board was injured.

The steamer Mayflower, which was attacked last week and had her captain and mate wounded, was again fired into on Friday, near Hog Island. The Navy Department is to blame for these daring attacks by rebel guerillas, for not a sufficient number of boats on the James river to protect our transports.

The United States gunboat Grand Gulf, Commander George M. Ransom, left this afternoon for Wilmington, where she has done efficient service before. Her last capture was the steamer Young Republic, loaded with cotton, tobacco, &c. The following is a full list of her officers:—

Commander—George M. Ransom.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—Frederick Rodgers.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—George B. Higginbotham.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Edward H. Southworth.
Acting Ensigns—Charles H. Frisbie, Edwd. K. Smith, Charles H. Cadieu, Melville C. Keith.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, George W. Shank; Acting Second Assistants, Benjamin James, Charles O. Morgan; Acting Third Assistants, Joel M. Wheeler, Levi Lord.
Acting Gunner—B. C. Betts.
Acting Master's Mates—Thomas Mason, James Courtney, Harrison B. Cleaves.
Commander's Clerk—Wm. Ahern.
Paymaster's Clerk—Albert B. Gillett.

The gunboats Shenandoah, Captain Daniel B. Ridgely commanding, and Connecticut, Commander John J. Almy, also went to sea to-day for the blockade squadron off Wilmington.

On the 3d instant the captured blockade steamer Caledonia, laden with an assorted cargo, arrived here, having been taken by the steamer Keystone State, on the 1st inst., while endeavoring to get into Wilmington from Nassau.

GUERILLAS GETTING BOLDER.

A number of guerillas made a descent on the sloop Art, Captain Jacob Metzger, loading oysters on the western branch of the Elizabeth river, a few nights ago, and besides burning the vessel, carried off and robbed the crew. There were two white men, a boy, and a negro on board at the time. The sloop was chartered by Captain Peter Metzger, at Keyport.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

A short time ago, in the report of the capture of the Granite State, off Sabine Pass, appeared the name of Captain H. L. Sturgis, executive officer of the gun boat New London, as having been sent in charge of a boat's crew to communicate with the captured vessel, and that he was shot and the crew captured. For the information of the many friends of Capt. Sturgis, I am happy to state that he is safe, and is doing very efficient service as Captain of the Port at Norfolk.

AFFAIRS IN CURRITUCK COUNTY.

On the 2d inst., Col. N. B. Lord, commanding Twentieth New York cavalry and the district of Currituck, sent a force from his command on a reconnoissance to South Mills, and received from them the following despatch:—

We have just met a man who says the rebels were sent here to raise two thousand men, no matter how old, and four hundred horses, and that they have impressed one man sixty-five years of age.

There are a good many rebels in Camden and Currituck counties, mostly of Lee's cavalry. They attacked our outpost at Northwest landing, on the 1st instant, and the Twentieth cavalry killed the rebel Captain N. C. Taylor. Regiment and branch of service unknown. Taylor had orders on his person dated Petersburg, May 26.

The enemy are straining every nerve to conscript old and young to swell the ranks of their army and make a most desperate attempt to defeat Grant.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6, 1864.

Died in the McClellan Hospital, June 4, 1864:—

Henry A. Brooks, 15th New Jersey.
Henry J. Carter, 67th Ohio.
George W. Benson, 3d New Hampshire.
Joseph Mannor, 188th Pennsylvania.
Abraham Kendig, 97th Pennsylvania.
D. F. King, 97th Pennsylvania.
E. H. Snyder, 55th Pennsylvania.
C. C. Kaines, 25th South Carolina (prisoner).

Wounded admitted into the McClellan Hospital, June 4, 1864:—

Willis A. Merriam, 3d New Jersey cavalry, thigh.
D. Kimberly, 7th Connecticut, thigh.
James Bailey, 11th Maine, arm.
E. Clapp, 7th Connecticut, thigh.
John Smith, 7th Connecticut, thigh.
F. W. White, 67th Ohio, leg.
A. M. Weeks, 3d New Hampshire, thigh.
J. F. Beecher, 39th Illinois, arm.
D. F. McFarland, 11th Maine, arm.
S. H. Bryant, 7th Connecticut, scalp.
R. W. Dane, 11th Maine, thigh.
A. Vandine, 11th Maine, leg.
H. C. Boyd, 39th Illinois, thigh.
T. L. Wisor, 4th New Hampshire, side.
R. Horslum, 7th Connecticut, wounded.
William Green, 11th Maine, thigh.
T. D. Cook, 11th Maine, lung.
M. E. Sherman, 11th Maine, thigh.
D. Butler, 11th Maine, lung.
C. S. Leighton, 11th Maine, leg.
J. N. Parks, 85th Pennsylvania, thumb.
Charles Stevens, 7th New Hampshire, hand.
John Myers, 39th Illinois, neck.
J. S. Pardee, 7th Connecticut, eye.
M. Myer, 6th Connecticut, arm.
John Flagg, 3d New Hampshire, thigh.
M. Canfield, 11th Maine, thigh.
D. A. Bean, 11th Maine, arm.
G. W. Thompson, 11th Maine, thigh.
C. Raines, 25th South Carolina (prisoner), abdomen.

THE RECENT DISASTER AT SEA.

The Collision of the Steamship Pocahontas, off Cape May, on the Night of the 1st Instant, with the Steam Transport City of Bath.

Mr. M. Van Benschoten, Chief Clerk of the steamship Pocahontas, having been applied to by several persons having friends on said steamship for information in regard to said disaster, and earnestly requested by them to make a public report thereof, embraces the first opportunity his enfeebled health and strength will permit to make such statement as he is able from recollection, all his books, papers and effects having been lost by said disaster.

The Pocahontas left New Orleans on the 24th of May last, for New York, having on board thirty-two officers and crew, and nine cabin and sixty steerage passengers, in all one hundred and one persons. The steerage passengers were composed mostly of sick and wounded soldiers, either on furlough or discharged from the service, from the Department of the Gulf. The ship was in charge of Captain Samuel Baxter, acting in place of Captain John Baxter, who was on board, but unable to discharge his duties as captain, by reason of sickness, and the acting captain was put in charge of the vessel at New Orleans by the Chief Quartermaster there, at the request of Captain John Baxter.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on our passage from New Orleans until the night of the disaster, on which, at about eleven o'clock, a light was discovered ahead, and as we approached it we found it to be that of a steamer steering southward. As no apprehension was expressed in regard to the same, I at once retired to my stateroom. Our signal lights were all in their proper places, and our captain caused the proper signals to be timely sounded when he saw the other vessel was bearing towards us, and our vessel to be so steered as to get out of the course on which the other vessel appeared to be sailing; but she, not seeming to see us or hear our signals, which were again sounded, bore directly down upon us until the collision took place. I was aroused by the crash, noise and confusion on deck, to which I immediately repaired, only partially dressed, and found that the steamer (which proved to be the City of Bath) had struck the Pocahontas just abaft the fore chains, crushing in her side and making a breach in her which extended about two feet below the surface of the water. When I arrived on deck, the two vessels were crashing together, and remained in that situation for several minutes. When they were separated it was discovered that the water was rushing rapidly through the breach made into the Pocahontas, and that she was fast sinking. In the meantime the passengers had rushed on deck in great trepidation and confusion; and as soon as it was discovered by them that the Pocahontas was sinking they commenced to jump on board the City of Bath; but only a few of them succeeded in so doing, as she was soon out of their reach, having hauled off and stood about a half a mile from us. Our captain ordered all our lifeboats (three in number) to be lowered, which order was promptly obeyed, and two of the boats were immediately lowered. The other boat was on the top of the forward house, which our captain took command of; and as our vessel sunk, he, with the second officer and several passengers, floated off from the wreck, and rendered most praiseworthy and efficient service in rescuing from drowning all those that his boat could contain who were struggling in the water. The other two boats were filled, as soon as they reached the water by those who were able to reach them and could find a place, in one of which was Captain John Baxter, who was barely able to leave his berth and reach the boat, from physical debility caused by his recent severe illness. While he was in the small boat he called my name, and I went down into the boat where he was, but at once saw that it was overloaded and would sink if not immediately lightened. I then told the Captain that I would leave the boat and take my chances for being saved in some other way, advising him to remain where he was and save himself. I commenced clambering back on the deck of our sinking ship, inducing several others to follow me, that the boat might be saved. I succeeded by the aid of a chain in again reaching the deck; but several of those who followed became excited, and in climbing over the gangway they loosened their grasp and were cast through between decks into certain death. Although I did not see Captain John Baxter after I left the small boat, I was afterwards informed that he also returned to the sinking ship, and was last seen going towards his office. He probably went down with the vessel, as he was lost. Upon reaching the deck of the sinking vessel I immediately went aft to the engine house, and found our chief engineer still at his post attending to the engine, although the escaping steam and smoke were almost insupportable. He remained there nobly discharging his duty until the rushing waters drove him from his room, when he leaped overboard, and was picked up by one of the small boats and saved. After going to the engine room I saw that the vessel could remain above water but a few moments, as she was going down very fast, the bow being already submerged. I ran down to the cabin, and there found a cork life-preserver, which I strapped about me and instantly returned to the aft part of the vessel, finding several persons yet standing there shrieking frantically for aid; among others, the first assistant engineer, who stood by my side until the water reached us, and whose last words were "Let us both die together." When the vessel went down we both leaped from her and became separated in the water. I was drawn instantly back by the surging of the water over the sinking wreck, and became entangled in some of her upper rigging, and was carried down some distance ere I could extricate myself, but finally came to the surface; and after struggling in the water, until nearly exhausted, I was picked up by one of our boats and taken on board the City of Bath, where I found her officers and crew hard at work using every exertion to save their leaking vessel by throwing their cargo overboard, and working all their pumps. Here allow me to express my most sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the officers and crew of the City of Bath, in the name of our saved, for the kind manner in which we were all received and cared for on board of their vessel. We were supplied with everything they could command for our comfort during our stay on board, and I feel assured that all of our remaining passengers and crew will join with me in rendering them many thanks. We had on board the Pocahontas the United States mail from Key West, and no other public papers to my knowledge. All the property and effects on board were lost—the vessel sinking in about thirty minutes after being struck by the City of Bath.

The following is a complete list of those saved, and a partial list of those lost, only a few of those who were lost being known to me, those who were saved being taken on board the City of Bath, and their names there obtained by me. The City of Bath, although injured and leaking badly, reached New York on the 2d inst.:—

NAMES OF SAVED—OFFICERS AND CREW.

Captain Samuel Baxter, acting captain; M. M. Van Benschoten, chief clerk; Samuel E. Baker, first officer, Frank Duncan, second officer; John C. Varran, chief engineer; Thomas Shepard, second steward; George Miller, first cook; Bernard Watley, second cook; Byron Baxter, Wm. Norris, wheelsmen; Michael Sullivan, fireman; Delot Streith, John Flinn, oilsmen; James Elliott, Henry Carmen, James West, coal passers; Thomas Riley, Charles Smith, Wm. Harvey, Garrett O'Neil, George W. Maxin, Charles W. Brown, Joseph Downe, John Phillips, seamen; Battle Moore, waiter.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

Dr. G. O. Percival, cabin passenger; J. Gonzales, chaplain, cabin passenger; Edward Northrup, soldier, cabin passenger; Harvey Hallock, Wm. Annesly, Louis Townsand, citizens, cabin passengers; Joseph H. Smith, soldier; Thomas Leach, Reuben F. Holdstein, Benjamin Knox, Henry Glover, Quincy Spring, Lorenzo Varrell, Charles Bacon, John Finney, John S. Field, John Tuson, Anthony Pero, Alfred Woodruff, Edwin R. Cox, Walter Mead, C. C. Cook, George Holbrook, L. F. King, C. H. Howe, Richard Underwood, Patk. Honan, Thomas Margin, John Flood, Calvin Maynard, James F. Ayres, James Duff, Thomas Morris, soldiers, steerage; John Cronin (One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers, died on board the City of Bath before reaching New York), Randal Harrington. Total saved, sixty.

CREW LOST.

Captain John Baxter, Robert Fitchie, first assistant engineer; Charles Mayers, second assistant engineer; Frank Liening, first steward; John Berry, wheelsman, and two firemen, names unknown. Total, seven.

PASSENGERS LOST.

One second lieutenant of Scott's Nine Hundred, name unknown, residence New York city; Edward Marties, cabin passenger, and thirty-two steerage passengers, mostly soldiers, whose names I am unable to give.

Total number of lost, forty one.

M. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN; Residence, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Draft.

BUFFALO, June 6, 1864.

A draft for Erie county is ordered for Thursday, June 9. The quota for the county has, however, been nearly filled by enlistments.

A Stay Will Not be Continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Barnard.

JUNE 6.—*Jesse B. Spelman et al vs. John J. Sauran, Jr.*—This was an action brought to recover for goods sold and delivered to defendant. Upon an affidavit of the non-residence of the defendant an attachment was issued, and the sheriff proceeded to take the goods, as is alleged, of the defendant's wife, at No. 940½ Broadway. A suit is now pending against the Sheriff. The issues in this

SEE SUPPLEMENT SHEET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

cause were referred to Moses Ely, and pending the reference a motion to issue a commission was made to examine the defendant and proceedings of the defendant in the meantime stayed. From that time no step on the part of the plaintiff was taken, and this motion on the part of the defendant was to vacate said stay, on the ground that the plaintiffs had never seen or had any transactions whatever with defendant; but that the plaintiffs had sworn, and their books showed, that all their dealings were and had been with Mrs. Swan. The plaintiffs interposed some technical objections; but the Justice decided to vacate the stay, and made an order that the reference be proceeded with.

THE TAX COMMISSIONER CASE.

Judge Barnard's Opinion Legalizing the New Appointments—The Matter Brought Up on a Writ of Certiorari Before the Supreme Court General Term.

The Tax Commissioner imbroglio still remains unsettled, although it is the general belief that the new appointees will be firmly installed in office before the lapse of many days, and that the business pertaining to the office will be resumed as usual.

Judge Barnard's opinion, legalizing the appointment of Comptroller Brennan, was filed yesterday, and reads as follows:—

The complainants ask that Josiah W. Brown and Amor J. Williamson, late Commissioners of Taxes, &c., be compelled to deliver to them, as their successors in office, the books and papers pertaining to said office. I have given the questions arising upon the papers and made upon the argument that complete and deliberate examination which the public interests demanded, and will briefly state the conclusions to which such examination has led me, my other duties preventing me from giving a more elaborate opinion at this time.

First—There can be no question that the term of office of Brown and Williamson had expired at the time of the appointment of the applicants. The act under which they were appointed in terms limited the office in duration to the term of five years. That was the term of office, and the provision for a continuance in office until others should be appointed in their place had respect to the public interests, and was designed to guard against an absolute vacancy in the office, but did not exceed the term of the office as fixed by the statute. The contestants were appointed and entered upon the duties of their office on the 3d of May, 1859, and on the 3d of May, 1864, their term of office expired. But they continued legally to exercise the duties of the office under their appointment until the 5th of May, when the applicants were appointed.

Second—I cannot entertain a doubt that the appointment of the applicants to succeed to the office by the Comptroller was regular and proper. The learned counsel for the contestants, while they conceded that their term of office had expired, and that the law contemplated the appointment of others in their places, did not attempt to explain with whom the power of appointment was lodged, but merely insisted that it was not with the Comptroller. The design of the statute is very evident. It was to provide for a permanent system for assessing and collecting the taxes and assessments in the city of New York, and not to serve a temporary purpose or to meet an emergency. The Board of Commissioners was established as a branch of the government, and the business of the department was to be transacted by Commissioners appointed for a limited term, with provision for filling of vacancies during the term of office, but with no provision for filling of vacancies by death, &c., after the expiration of the term. While the office of Commissioner was to be permanent the title of the incumbent was not to be permanent; but he was to hold his office by the same terms and with the same statutory limitation as to time as other officers. The statute clearly called for the appointment of Commissioners at the expiration of the five years for which the first commissioners were appointed, and the power of appointment was vested in the Comptroller. That power, lodged with him for public purposes, and to subserve the public interests, was not exhausted by a single exercise of it. Although the power to make any but the first appointment is not in terms conferred, it is within the reasonable intent of the statute and necessary to give effect to the plainly expressed will of the Legislature to keep in operation this important branch of the city government. The principle involved here was well settled in Weed vs. Tucker (19th New York, 422). The reasoning of Justice Denio, unanimously concurred in by all the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as the cases and analogous statutes cited by that learned Judge, establish very conclusively the regularity of the appointment of the applicants by the Comptroller.

Third—The applicants having taken the oath of office, made a demand of the books and papers of the contestants, and were then in a condition to make this application under the statute. While in this proceeding the title to the office cannot be determined, it does not follow that the officer to whom the application is made may not incidentally examine into the right of the respective claimants. He must do this incidentally when he is called upon to make the order to show cause, and he must do so when he passes upon the question finally. If an assertion of right by the person withholding the books would oust the officer of jurisdiction, the statute would be of but little avail, as in any case the applicant would be driven to an action to establish his title to the office. A party is in possession of an office and an officer *de facto* when he is commissioned by the proper authority and has taken the oath of office and given security, when security is required. No other induction is necessary or possible. The fact that a usurper has possessed himself of the books and papers of the office does not affect the person legally appointed or deprive him of any of his rights as an officer *de facto* in possession of the office which is but a franchise.

Although the right to the office cannot be determined upon this application any more than the title to real property could at common law be determined in a merely possessory action, but only in a suit of right, the right to the possession of the books, &c., may, and necessarily must, be determined in this proceeding. The parties will not be concluded by the result in an action in which the title can be tried. If the applicant makes a *prima facie* case, and the contestant is claiming, without color of legal authority, no matter how stout may be his assertion of right, the applicant is entitled to the relief asked. Such is the result of the cases, and in every case, with a single exception, the question of right to the possession has been considered as passed upon by the officer. In the excepted case, the Judges of the Supreme Court had divided in opinion as to the right to the office, and Judge Kent, acting as Circuit Judge, very properly declined passing upon it. Note to People vs. Stevens, 5 Hill, 616. In the matter of Davis, 5 How. 367. In the matter of Whiting, 8 Barb. 513; 5 Abbott, 73; Ib., 231; 7 Barb., 30; 2 Barb., 513; 3 How, 367; 11 How, 418. In some of the cases the Judge inquired into and passed upon the authority of the body from which the appointment emanated, and in others upon the right and regularity of removal of the incumbent as well as the appointment of the successor. I am clearly of the opinion that this is a proper case for the exercise of the power vested in me by the statute, that the contestants are withholding the books from the applicants unlawfully and without color of right, and that the public interests require that the books and papers should be delivered at once, to the end that the important duties devolved upon the Commissioners of Taxes, &c., may be prepared within the time prescribed by law. The public interests will suffer if the contestants are permitted by withholding the books from their successors to prevent the proper and timely execution of the laws for making the assessments in the city. The usual warrant to commit the contestants must issue, together with a search warrant for the books and papers if necessary.

THE CERTIORARI PROCEEDINGS.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard, Barnard and Sutherland.

JUNE 6.—*In the matter of the Application of Jonathan W. Allen, Geo. H. Purser and C. B. Woodruff against Josiah W. Brown and Amor J. Williamson.*—The Court having rendered a number of decisions, Judge Leonard inquired if the writ of certiorari in this case was not returnable that day.

Ex-Judge Allen—There is an imperious necessity, your Honors, that this case should be heard at once. If all the papers are here, and I believe they are, we should proceed at once to the argument of the case upon its merits. I move that we proceed at once.

Mr. McKeon—I will be ready to proceed with the argument to-morrow. I cannot go on to-day.

Ex-Judge Allen—I have an affidavit in my hand which, when read, will show the necessity for proceeding with this argument at once.

Mr. Noyes—I have not seen the opinion of Judge Barnard yet, and, until we have read it, I don't think we will be ready to proceed with the argument. There was no necessity for such a hurry in a proceeding which was taken in the ordinary way.

Ex-Judge Allen—I would like to read this affidavit, your Honors, and then you will see the necessity of hearing this matter immediately. By the laws of the State the books and papers of the Tax Commissioner's office are necessary to make and prepare the assessment rolls for the year 1864, and copies of the same must be delivered to the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday in July. Now it is utterly impossible to comply with the law unless immediate authority is given to recover and collect these books, which, we are informed, are scattered all over the city, and in the hands of irresponsible parties. I understand that Mr. Williamson sent his brother-in-law around the city to collect the books; but where they are now it is hard to say. They may be in Baltimore for aught we know. It should be determined at once who are the Tax Commissioners, or else there will be great difficulty experienced in collecting the taxes. The counsel are familiar with the whole matter, and can go on with the argument to-day as well as to-morrow. We are ready to proceed to argue the case upon its merits, although we might have objected to the writ of certiorari as premature, on the ground that the order of Judge Barnard had not yet been fully complied with.

Mr. McKeon—In this case we have not yet seen the opinion of Judge Barnard, although the latter stated that it would be published in Saturday afternoon's papers. We want to look over these papers, and then we will be ready to proceed as soon as they like.

Judge Leonard—The difficulty will be to get a General Term together at this season of the year.

Mr. Noyes—I am not aware of any authority for urging the argument in this proceeding at this stage.

Judge Leonard—It was understood between Mr. McKeon and myself, when I granted the writ, that the matter should be argued to-day, or else I would not have granted it at all.

Mr. McKeon—I believe that is so, your Honor.

Mr. Noyes—I was not aware of any such arrangement. I have not had a chance to read Judge Barnard's opinion yet.

Judge Barnard—It was filed at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Noyes—I understood it was to be published on Saturday afternoon or this morning. I have looked over all the newspapers and have been unable to see it. We cannot consent to proceed with the argument without having examined the opinion.

Ex-Judge Allen—It is highly necessary that the argument should go on immediately. They have applied for this writ, and they should have been ready to go on with the argument.

Judge Leonard—Can you go on with the argument to-morrow?

Mr. McKeon—Yes, sir.

Judge Leonard—Then we will adjourn the cause until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The affidavit referred to by ex-Judge Allen gives a history of the removal of the books and records from the Tax Commissioners' office, and the condition of the premises upon the new appointees entering upon their duties. It reads as follows:—

City and County of New York, ss.—Jonathan W. Allen, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the city and county of New York, and jointly with George H. Purser and Christian B. Woodruff made application to the Hon. G. G. Barnard, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to compel Josiah W. Brown and Amor J. Williamson to deliver the records, books and papers connected with the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to this deponent and his associates.

That, after argument before the said Judge, he duly granted an order directed to Messrs. Brown and Williamson, on Saturday, the 4th inst., for the delivery and surrender of said books and records. That this deponent and his said associates, under such authority, caused the iron safe in their office to be opened, but discovered that every record, book, affidavit and return relative to the assessed value of personal, corporate and real estate in the city and county of New York, for the year 1864, had been removed from said safe and from the public office.

That on calling together several of the clerks and deputy tax commissioners, they acknowledged that some of said books and records were in their possession and at their private residences, under authority of said Williamson and Brown, and a proportion of such books were afterwards voluntarily returned, and are now in the possession of this deponent and his associates.

That under the sixth section of chapter 302 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1859, all such blanks and papers are declared to be public records, and are indispensably necessary to make and prepare the assessment rolls for the year 1864, and copies thereof required under the last mentioned act, to be delivered to the Supervisors of the county of New York on the first Monday of July next. That it is utterly impossible to comply with this provision of law, or legally impose any taxes for the year 1864 unless authority is immediately given to recover and collect the said books and papers.

JOHN W. ALLEN.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June, 1864—CASPER C. CHILDS, Notary Public of the city of New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS house, have two large and two small Rooms, which they would let to gentlemen, with Board. The location is good, being but a block and a half from Broadway. Apply at 213 West Thirty-sixth street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain a nearly furnished Room, with Board, in a private family, where home comforts can be enjoyed. The house contains modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Terms moderate. Apply at 77 Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LIVING IN A FIRST CLASS house, will let one or two single Rooms, with excellent Board, to gentlemen only. Apply at 11 West Eleventh street, a few steps from Broadway.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 182 Fortieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMELY FURnished suit of Rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with our without breakfast, to gentlemen. House first class. References exchanged. Call at 46 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with a nicely furnished Parlor and Bedroom in a private house, with or without board. Apply at 61 West Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND AND fourth floors to let, with permanent or transient Board. Modern improvements. Delightful summer location. References exchanged. 24 University place, corner of Ninth st.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY HAVING A FEW Rooms to dispose of, would let them to gentlemen, either with or without Board. Gentlemen whose families are out of the city would find this a very desirable location during the summer months. Best of references required. Apply for one week at 90 East Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

A MOST ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR AND SOME very fine Rooms on the third floor to let, at 18 Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with or without first class Board, in French and German styles. A German family of the highest respectability keeps the house. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with Board, in a small private family at 186 East Twentieth street.

A LADY DESIRES A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH Board, in a small family. Terms moderate. Address E. W., station D.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS TO let—To a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and wife. Also Rooms suitable for housekeeping. House and neighborhood first class. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 146 West Twenty-fifth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS OF LETTING A suit of Furnished Apartments, on second or third floor, to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman, with or without board. Apply at 70 West Fourteenth street, second door west of Sixth avenue, near Delmonico's. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished front Room, with Board, at 82 East Twenty-ninth street. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO SINGLE gentlemen will find handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family, at 62 West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Fifth Avenue Hotel and Brokers and Bankers' Club.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a beautiful Parlor and Bedroom, handsomely furnished, with Board; also two single gentlemen can obtain a very desirable large front Room, at the first class house 47 West Twenty-ninth street, a few doors west of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ROOMS FURnished, or partially furnished, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 16, Lamartine place, West 29th street.

A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with Board, in a brown stone house containing modern improvements. Apply at 236 West Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN OBTAIN NEATLY Furnished Rooms, either singly or en suite, in a small private family, with or without Board, by applying at 172 Thompson street (Depau place), between Houston and Bleecker streets.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM AND one or two Hall Bedrooms to let, with gas, hot and cold water, and use of bathing room, with or without full or partial Board, at 100 West Thirty-fourth street.

A DESIRABLE SUIT OF FURNISHED FRONT Rooms to let with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen; also a single Room. Apply at 71 West Fourteenth street, first brown stone house west of Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A party of gentlemen. It is newly and handsomely furnished, three rooms deep, with closets, bath and marble basins. None but first class parties need apply. House is 27 West Fourth street (new number), one block from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING AT 63 WEST TWELFTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen with pleasant furnished Rooms and first class Board. References required. Servants and children not taken.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET—With Board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. House new. Location for business men excellent. References exchanged. Apply at 184 Bleecker street.

A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at 191 West Twentieth street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor to let; also Room for single gentlemen. House first class. No. 107 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Fifth avenue.

A LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO OR THREE gentlemen with Board; terms reasonable. Also, furnished Rooms to let. Call at 121 Mott street, near Grand.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, can be accommodated with Board in a private family, occupying a first class brown stone house; a large Room, handsomely furnished, with all modern improvements; location very desirable—high ground with fine view; good air and central. Address box 1,120 Post office. Terms reasonable.

AT THE GRANT HOUSE, 44 NEW BOWERY, BEtween Chatham square and Chambers street, five minutes from Broadway, convenient to business and regular board. Rooms 25 to 50 cents per day, $1 25 to $3 per week. Open all night.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 neatly furnished, light Rooms. A room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 25 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT 170, 174 AND 178 BLEECKER STREET, SIX blocks west of Broadway—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $5 to $10 per week; families accordingly. Also at Cliffwood Hotel; fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, &c.

AT 18 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY—In a first class house, several very nicely furnished Rooms and Hall Bedrooms to let, with Board. French spoken. References exchanged.

AT 210 SECOND AVENUE—TWO VERY PLEASANT Rooms for gentlemen and wives and fine Rooms for single gentlemen; house, table and location first class; they will be let, with or without Board.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good Board at 315 West Fourth street, between Bank and West Twelfth streets. Reference required.

BOARD—TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER DAY, AT THE Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.—This house has been thoroughly cleansed for the summer season, and is now ready for the travelling public. Cars running to and from the Baltimore depot every two minutes direct to the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—143 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue. Two large Rooms on second floor with Board. Also a hall Room for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without Board for the lady only; gas, bath, &c. Inquire at 183 Bleecker street, west of Broadway.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A SECOND FLOOR to let, together or separately. Terms moderate to a party who intend to be permanent. 36 Hammond street, near Fourth.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE ROOMS IN A private family, or where only two or three others are taken, with full Board. House must be first class, and in a good location. Address, stating terms, &c., O. H., Herald office.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with Board and a pleasant Room at 82 Amity street.

BOARD—WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A FAMILY AND one or two single gentlemen desiring very superior accommodations, will find at 103 Waverley place elegant and airy apartments, en suite or separate, to let, with first class Board. Unexceptionable references will be given and required.

BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON THE SEcond floor, to let, with Board, in a private family, at 417 Fourth avenue. Dinner at 1. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND CHILD, IN A plain family; with a widow preferred; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address M. O., station F Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—A STRANGER, very steady, employed as book keeper, in a first class Dry Goods Importing House, of this city, is desirous to find Board and Lodging in a sociable private family residing in New York or Brooklyn. Only American or English. References exchanged. Address Robert H. C. Herald Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, in a very pleasant house on Pavonia avenue, with all the improvements, convenient to ferry; would let the front or back Parlor Bedrooms to two single gentlemen with Board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address C., box 141 Herald office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES. FOR a married couple, or gentlemen, two large pleasant Rooms, with all modern improvements. Dinner at six. Call at 67 Henry street.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINgle gentlemen can obtain desirable Rooms, with Board, at 218 Degraw street, between Henry and Clinton streets, convenient to the Hamilton avenue and South ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with partial Board in a strictly private French family, at 184 Clinton street, within a few minutes' walk of South and Wall street ferries. Dinner at half past six.

BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD and comfortably Furnished Rooms, in a French family; house contains all modern improvements; near two ferries, and in a select neighborhood. Apply at 35 Cheever place, between Harrison and Degraw streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with good Board; also strangers visiting the city can procure transient Board, by applying at 71 State street. References exchanged.

BROADWAY.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, without Board, at 858 Broadway. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE SUMMER ROOMS—WITH OR WITHout Board, single or en suite, can be found at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street; entrance No. 7 West Twenty-fifth street.

DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—WITH Board, furnished or unfurnished. Also a Hall Bedroom, on reasonable terms. 61 East Twenty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE families or gentlemen. Apply at 210 Elm street, near Spring.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—WITH Breakfast if desired; hot and cold water and all modern improvements; at 33 Clinton place.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BEDROOMS CAN BE had in a private family, for single gentlemen, at 15 Amity place, between Bleecker and Amity streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN WISHING NICE Rooms, in a private house, may apply at 173 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway, near the first class hotels and theatres. The house has all the modern improvements.

FRENCH BOARD.—NO 10 UNION SQUARE, LARGE Parlor and Bedroom vacant first story, and a small Room; also Basement Office to let, furnished. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE Rooms for gentlemen on first and third floors at 29 Fifth avenue, with breakfast, if requested.

JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, also a single gentleman, can obtain pleasant Rooms, with good Board, at 32 Sussex street, Jersey City—a very pleasant summer residence—near the ferry.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first class house, have one large and one small Room to let, with Board; situation desirable, convenient to to salt water bath and ferry. Terms moderate. Apply at 145 Hudson street.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also a few single gentlemen and one lady, can be accommodated with Board, at 10 Jones street, between Fourth and Bleecker.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with Board in a private family. Strictly first class. Address box 205 Herald office.

ROOMS WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in a modern house, for a lady and gentleman, with strictly respectable people. Board for the lady only; house preferred where there are no other boarders, and situated below Twenty-third street. Address O. M., Herald office, stating locality, &c.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, AT 122 EAST Sixteenth street, corner of Irving place.

ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT 128 EAST SIXteenth street, near Irving place. Reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE FURNISHed by a private family, with comfortable furnished Rooms in a new house in Jersey City. Address box 345 Jersey City Post office.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good Board at 234 Hudson street, near Dominick. Apply on the premises.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR TWO choice Rooms, on second floor, with first class Board in a private family, where they can enjoy a home, in Nineteenth street, east of Fourth avenue. Address B., box 327 Post office.

TO LET—SEVERAL ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to single gentlemen; best of references given and required. Apply at 23 (new number) Fourth street.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at No. 1 New Canal street, corner of East Broadway.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A NICELY FURnished Room, with Board, to one or two gentlemen. 80 West Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, to a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Apply at 202 Washington street, Hoboken.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, AT 10 WEST ELEVENTH street, four doors west of Broadway, furnished. Gas, hot and cold water.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A respectable family (private preferred), a furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with Board. Address E. M., box 90 Post office.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF ST. JOHN'S PARK or West Broadway, by a single gentleman, a comfortable Room, with Board. Terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms, E. E. M., station G.

WANTED—A LADY TO BOARD A CHILD TWO years old. Address, stating terms, J. B., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A private family, as a recompense for music lessons. Address J. S. B., Brooklyn Post office.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—LARGE PLEASANT front and back Rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

108 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Two handsome Parlors and one or two small Rooms to let to gentlemen with Board.

130 TENTH STREET, THIRD HOUSE WEST OF Broadway.—To let, Back Parlor with Extension, also Rooms on third and fourth floors. House first class; family private.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE POWER PRESSmen's Association will be held at 7½ o'clock on this (Tuesday) evening, the 7th inst, at the Crystal, Grand street, near Bowery.
JAMES S. MONTGOMERY, President.

ATTENTION—BOOT AND SHOE CLERKS.—THE regular weekly meeting of the Boot and Shoe Clerks' Early Closing Association will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at Early Closing Hall, 207 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—All the members are particularly requested to attend. By order,
S. SAMMIS, President.

COACH PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION.—THE MEMBERS are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting, on Tuesday evening, June 7, at their rooms, 187 Bowery, to consider the desirability of getting up a picnic excursion and other matters of interest to the trade.
GEORGE BROWN, President.

FESTIVAL.—LADIES' STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL and Social Gathering at the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church, Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues, on Tuesday evening, June 7. Addresses, Strawberries, Ice Cream, Flowers and Music. Tickets 50 cents.

SEGAR PACKERS' PROTECTIVE TRADE UNION.—A regular meeting of this Union will be held at their room, 132 Hester street, on Tuesday evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock, when all the members entitled to cards can receive them. By order,
M. DE MEZA, President.
GEORGE STEVENSON, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW York Liquor Dealers' Society will be held at the Metropolitan Hall, 169 Hester street, on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. N. B.—The report of the committee appointed at the last monthly meeting regulating the measure of ale and beer in hogsheads and barrels will be made. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of
F. W. ENGS, President.
JOHN BOGERT, Recording Secretary.

TO BOX MAKERS.—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA Company, 35 Vesey street, wish to contract for 10,000 boxes.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1864.

To ensure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents, [illegible]

[illegible]

Secretary of the Treasury.

MANHATTAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
A. A. LEWIS, President. T. EVANS, Secretary.
[illegible]
New York, June 4, 1864.

MINING STOCKS—AS WELL AS ALL OTHER KINDS of securities bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William st.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, 34 WALL street.—[illegible]
New York, June 6, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED—VIRGINIA, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and New Orleans bank notes, by MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall street.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF THE NEW York and New Haven Railroad Company, June 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at the office of the company, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company [illegible]
By order of Executive Committee,
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
New York, May 19, 1864.

10-40 LOAN.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, having been designated a government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

$125,000 TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT IN-terest, on bond and mortgage, for five years or less, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Apply in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company to JOHN F. CONREY, 66 Wall street.

$300,000.—THIS AMOUNT TO LOAN, AT SIX per cent, for a term of years, on New York city property, in sums to suit applicants. JOSEPH MASON, No. 5½ Pine street, rooms 10 and 11.

$350,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-gage, for ten years or less, at six per cent, on New York or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit. Apply to GEO. W. BROWN, No. 9 Pine street, second floor.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ANY CAPITALIST WHO WOULD BE DISPOSED TO invest $1,200 in an enterprise which would insure a very large increase, without requiring any time on their part, may address Washington, station A.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH ABOUT $500, IN A pleasant, genteel business; a wholesale man, with good address, will find this a good opening. References given and required.
RICHARDSON & PLATT, 130 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, MAY 5, 1864.—THE FIRM OF PETERson & Purdy is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. H. Purdy retiring. All outstanding claims will be paid by the remaining partner.
CHARLES PETERSON.
W. H. PURDY.

NO. 51 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1864. EDWARD DODGE has this day retired from the copartnership of CLARK, DODGE & CO.
LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, JR.

The undersigned, remaining partners in the said firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., [illegible]
LUTHER C. CLARK,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, JR.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500, IN A LONG AND well established business; a good opening; the best of references and every other satisfaction given. Address, with real name, [illegible] Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000, in the Produce and Provision business; already established. Address, with real name, A. M., box 135 Herald office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of James M. Drake & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. James M. Drake retiring from active business. [illegible]
JAMES M. DRAKE.
A. A. DRAKE.
New York, June 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a limited partnership [illegible]
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
ALBERT A. DRAKE,
General partners.
JAMES M. DRAKE,
Special partner.
New York, June 1, 1864.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PERSON OF CAPITAL TO invest from $300 to $3,000 in an article of general sale throughout the States [illegible]

$500.—ONE-EIGHTH OF AN INTEREST IN AN Oil Well about to be bored in the oil regions of Pennsylvania can be bought for the above amount. [illegible]

$500.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSINESS ability, having four hundred dollars, would like to invest in some good business [illegible]

$1,500 TO $3,000—WANTED, TO INVEST THIS amount in business that will pay a fair profit. Only principals need address A. B., box 123 Herald office.

$5,000.—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING business, with the above amount, [illegible]
MILTON & CO., 205 Broadway.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—MANUFACTURing, [illegible] Apply to GEO. F. OVERIN, No. 9 East Houston street, near Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A. H. MAURICE, GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER.—[illegible]

A BETTER ASTROLOGIST IS NOT TO BE FOUND in the United States than Dr. L. D. and Mrs. S. D. BROUGHTON. [illegible]

A. BROOKLYN CLAIRVOYANT, 291 ATLANTIC street, Madame CLIFFORD, the greatest living American seer, [illegible]

A. CLAIRVOYANT.—MRS. SEYMOUR, THE BEST Clairvoyant in America. All diseases discovered and cured, if curable, at 101 West Fifteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on is Madame WILSON. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT.—IF YOU WISH THE TRUTH, GO AT once to Madam ROSS. [illegible]

GOOD NEWS.—MADAM HOPE, RECENTLY FROM the South, [illegible]

LA VOISINE, A DESCENDANT OF ASTROLOGIST TO Napoleon the Great, [illegible]

MADAM WALTER, THE WORLD RENOWNED CLAIRvoyant, [illegible]

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, THE CELEBRATED MEDIcal and Business Clairvoyant, [illegible]

MRS. MARION JAMES, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYant, [illegible]

MADAME ESTELL—SEVENTH DAUGHTER, CAN BE consulted for a few days on Love, Marriage, Sickness, Losses, Business, Lucky Numbers, Charms. Call at 62 Forsyth street, near Grand.

MADAME MAY, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGIST, [illegible]

MADAM BAT IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. [illegible]

MADAME STEVENS CAN BE CONSULTED ON ALL the events of life—past, present and future. [illegible]

NO IMPOSITION.—THE NEVER FAILING MADAM STARK, [illegible]

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRAted Madame PRESWICK, [illegible]

WHO WOULD NOT GO WHERE FORTUNE IS?—GO to see Miss WELLINGTON, [illegible]

CLOTHING.

A SURER PLACE.—AT 253 SIXTH AVENUE LADIES and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, [illegible]

ATTENTION.—AT 252 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-fifth street. [illegible] M. MARKS.

ATTENTION.—AT 212 SEVENTH AVENUE, H. ROSENBERG, [illegible]

A POSITIVE FACT.—H. HARRIS, OF 164 SEVENTH avenue, [illegible]

ATTENTION!—E. KONINSKY, 233 SEVENTH AVENUE, [illegible]

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen [illegible]

AT THE NEW STORE, 38 CARMINE STREET.—[illegible]

AT 134 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN NINEteenth and Twentieth streets, [illegible]

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen [illegible]

AT 137 SIXTH AVENUE.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen, [illegible]

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF CLOTHING purchased for the West. [illegible] THOS. D. CONROY, [illegible]

L. CASHBERG PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing. [illegible]

$10,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING WANTED.—[illegible] Ladies attended to by Mrs. Strauss.

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We continue to receive bargains every day.
Ladies should call before purchasing.
[illegible]
RONALDSON & MEARES, cor. 6th avenue and 10th st.

AT THE NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,
767 BROADWAY, between Eighth and Ninth streets,
By J. C. JOHNSTON,
[illegible]
PRINTED LINENS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED GRENADINES, ALPACAS,
MOURNING GOODS, LACE MITTS,
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
SHIRTING LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS.
[illegible]

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
TO-DAY.
[illegible]
NEW BONNET RIBBONS
FROM AUCTION.
ONE HUNDRED CARTONS OF
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
MILLINERY SILKS AND LACES.
ALSO
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, AC. AC.
EDWARD RIDLEY, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
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SUMMER SCARFS and MANTILLAS,
in SILK BAREGE and GRENADINE.
Also LADIES' BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS,
TRAVELLING CLOAKS OF ALL KINDS.
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EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH FLUTING ONE TO TWENty inches wide. [illegible]

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For summer wear, a fine assortment at retail,
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Also at stores
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FLUTING FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS DONE IN A superior style, [illegible] Mrs. SHANAHAN, [illegible]

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A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN
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THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE)
STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST,
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Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of the
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" STEEL
SPRING SKIRT.
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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT—VERY flexible, [illegible]
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT—COMBINING elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, [illegible]
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Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c., in great variety
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MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS AT RETAIL, AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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A T. J. DARTOIS', 651 BROADWAY.—SPECIALITY OF French Fluting and sets of French Trimmings for dresses and mantillas.

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AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS.
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Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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AT 609. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER Plate, Guns, Pistols, &c., [illegible]

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET YOU CAN OBTAIN [illegible]

DIAMONDS.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
DIAMONDS,
OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
[illegible]

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Furniture,
Brocade and Lace Curtains, Velvet Carpets,
Paintings, Statuary,
Many rare and costly Works of Art and Artic[illegible]
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JU[illegible]
at the elegant residence No. 41 West Sixte[illegible] tween Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale com[illegible] o'clock.
The auctioneer would call the particular a[illegible] friends and the public to this sale, the catalo[illegible] the largest and richest assortment of House[illegible] and Works of Art offered at auction this sea[illegible]
Sale peremptory. Drawing Rooms—Super[illegible] ed with brocatel of richest description; Broc[illegible] match, Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, [illegible] Candeliers, Mandolin, Paintings by eminent [illegible] Cabinets, Bronze and Ormolu Clocks, [illegible] rosewood Pianoforte, the richest instru[illegible] auction this season, four round corners, ful[illegible] Stool, Cover, Music Stand, Hat Stand, [illegible] Table, Cut Glassware, Dinner Sets, Silver [illegible] Spoons, Knives, Tureen, Salvers, Oyster Dis[illegible] Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, [illegible] moire a-Glace, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpet[illegible] Bookstands, Feather Beds, Blankets, [illegible] Also all Furniture of servants' apa[illegible] wishing to attend this sale take Fifth [illegible] cars or stages from Astor, St. Nicholas or [illegible] leaving at Sixteenth street, a few doors f[illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 9, at 12 [illegible] At the CITY HALL, in the city of Br[illegible] The Delaplaine Property, situated in South [illegible] sisting of UPWARDS OF 100 LOTS wi[illegible] FRONT OF 1,200 FEET. Sale peremptory. For maps and particulars inquire of A. J. [illegible] SON & CO., 77 Cedar street, N. Y.; WINCH[illegible] TON, Esq., Referee, No. 9 Court street, [illegible] MILLER & GUFFIN, 102 Fulton street, N. Y.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, WILL [illegible] day, at 11 o'clock, at 17 Stuyvesant [illegible] street), between Second and Third avenues, [illegible] splendid tone and finish; cost $600; three Par[illegible] wood and mahogany Bedroom Suits, Roc[illegible] Glasses, mahogany and maple Chairs, Tables, [illegible] Ingrain Carpets, and everything that belongs [illegible] house.

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